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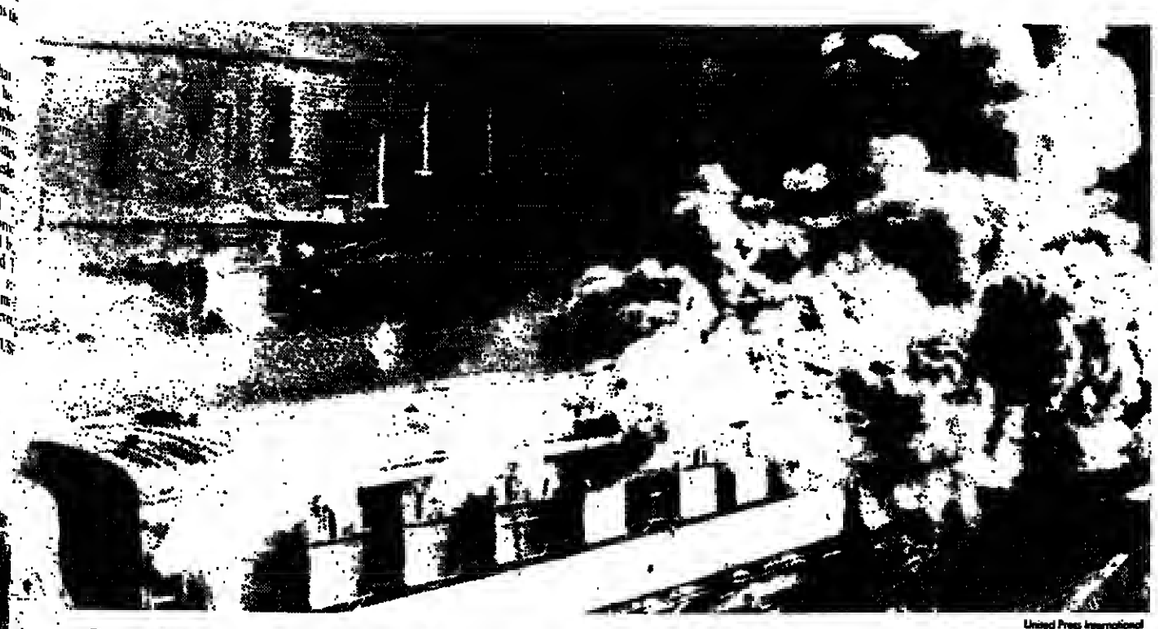
E WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, fair. Temp. 10-24 (50-75). day, fair. LONDON: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 15-25 (59-77). day, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Fri- fair. Temp. 9-25 (48-77). NEW YORK: Friday, showers. 71-68 (52-20).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Lebanon	£L2.25
Denmark	3.50 D Kr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	2.75 Dr
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Finland	2.50 F.M	Nigeria	70 k.
France	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pes.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S Kr.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	£T 15
Israel	I £14.00	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.85
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 D



United Press International

Smoke and flames pour from the Dublin-Belfast "Shopper's Express" after several bombs exploded on board.

Passenger Killed, 3 Seriously Injured

Bombs Explode on Dublin-Belfast Express

BELFAST, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Four bombs exploded today in quick succession on the crowded Dublin-Belfast "Shopper's Express" just before it pulled into Belfast's busy central station, killing one passenger and seriously injuring three others, police said.

Police blamed the IRA's Provisional Wing for the attack on the seven-car train. Thirty persons were treated at hospitals for superficial cuts and bruises. They were later released.

The blasts rocked the middle three cars and set them afire as the morning "Shopper's Express" — carrying many women on shopping trips to Belfast — pulled out of Belfast's Botanic station, two miles before its scheduled stop at Central Station.

Bombs exploded in a dining car and a lavatory, witnesses said. The driver slammed on the brakes and a passenger yanked the emergeney cord. Two more bombs exploded as passengers jumped from the burning cars.

Passengers, many bleeding, stumbled along the tracks onto a main road where they waved down passing cars to take them to hospitals.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, was among the passengers, but he managed to get off the burning train unhurt.

"One woman was covered in blood and people were shouting for help and crying for nurses and doctors," said Colum Keane, who boarded the train in Dublin along with 150 others.

"There was panic everywhere," he said. "It was terrible."

As firemen fought the blaze, nurses and doctors ran onto the tracks to help the injured, witnesses said.

Reporter Ann McCarty, the Belfast correspondent for the Guardian, was aboard one of the damaged cars. "Sections of the carriage about 8 feet long were blasted away completely," she said. "At least three women were hurt [on that car], two of them seriously."

Anonymous Warning

Two hours after the train left Dublin, an anonymous caller telephoned the Samaritan Organization — a hotline service for persons in distress — and warned that 10 bombs had been placed aboard, timed to go off as it pulled into Central Station, 25 minutes later.

Police went to the tracks but the train was late, which prevented the explosions from causing more casualties at the crowded central depot.

Every ambulance available in Belfast and private cars took the injured to two of the city's biggest hospitals: The City Hospital near the scene of the explosion and Royal Victoria Hospital, where special emergency services were set up to handle the victims.

Two hours after the train attack, a bomb exploded in a railway signal box four miles south of Belfast at Dunmurry. A warning had been telephoned to the Samaritans and the area was cleared. The blast destroyed the box, but no one was injured.

Carter Vows Central Mideast Role

Egypt-Israel Treaty Talks Start With 'Good Progress'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (IHT) — President Carter, opening peace-treaty talks here between Egypt and Israel, gave new guarantees today of a central U.S. role in settlement of both the West Bank and Sinai problems in the Middle East.

"The United States is committed, without reservation, to seeing this process through until each party is at peace with all the others," Mr. Carter said at a White House ceremony opening the negotiations.

A spokesman said "good progress was made" after the opening sessions at Blair House, the heavily guarded VIP residence where U.S., Israeli and Egyptian envoys gathered to turn the Camp David summit accords into a formal peace pact.

The spokesman said the three delegations conferred as a group for well over two hours, including a 75-minute working lunch. The Israeli and Egyptian delegations also met separately with U.S. negotiators before the talks recessed for the evening.

Speaking after meeting with the two delegation chiefs, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said it was a "good meeting". Asked if substantive progress was made, he replied "Yes".

The president invited Jordan, the Palestinian Arabs and "others" to join the peace process stemming from the Camp David accords, despite the denunciations of the agreements by some Arab states and the reluctance of others to become involved.

Mr. Carter said the goal of the peace process is "to make peace and dignity a reality for all the people in the Middle East."

While Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said his government hoped the negotiations finally would produce a peace treaty with Egypt, the head of the Egyptian delegation, Kamal Hassan Ali, stressed that an ultimate settlement must secure "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable them to play a constructive role in the Middle East."

Mr. Ali, the new defense minister in President Anwar Sadat's government, said Egypt would encourage other Arab governments to join in the search for an overall settlement.

He expressed Egypt's view that the United States is responsible for making sure that a comprehensive settlement in all its parts is the final result of the Camp David accords. He called Mr. Carter "a full partner" in the quest.

Both Mr. Dayan and Mr. Ali, as well as Mr. Carter, referred to obstacles still in the way of agreement as the two Mideast delegations, under U.S. sponsorship, prepared to begin formal talks on an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty at Blair House.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who negotiated the first Egyptian-Israeli agreement, attended the ceremony as a guest. He called the Camp David and Blair House negotiations "the breakthrough toward general peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Kissinger said, "It seems to me all the essential issues have been settled and all that's left is the details."

The talks are expected to continue here for perhaps two weeks, with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press

President Carter applauds as Israel's Moshe Dayan, left, shakes hands with Egypt's Kamel Hassan Ali.

$14.7 Billion Bank Credits

China Wants W. Germans To Bid on Big Steel Plant

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, Oct. 12 (AP) — China wants a West German company to form a consortium to bid for construction of one of the world's biggest steel plants financed with Western bank credits of up to 28 billion marks ($14.7 billion), the company said today.

Heinrich Weiss, managing director of the Duesseldorf engineering firm Schloemann-Siemag AG, said at a news conference that the steel plant, to be built in the Chinese province of Hopei, would produce [illegible] million tons of raw steel once the second of two planned stages is completed.

In Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank director Meinhard Carstensen confirmed that his bank has agreed to form a bank consortium that would lend buyer's credits of up to 28 billion marks to the Bank of China if the Schloemann-Siemag bid is accepted.

Mr. Weiss said the first stage of the steel plant, with a planned annual production of six million tons, would be completed by 1985.

Construction would involve orders worth 15 to 18 billion marks ($8.9 to $9.4 billion).

Mr. Weiss said the construction consortium will include three other German companies — Sterkrade AG, like Schloemann-Siemag a subsidiary of Gutehoffnungshuette AG, Siemens AG and Thyssen AG. But he did not deny that both the construction and the credit consortium may include non-German companies and banks.

Mr. Weiss said his consortium would complete its tender offer for submission to China in a few weeks, and negotiations over the bank financing would begin shortly afterwards.

Because the Hopei province site is located in an earthquake area where tremors of up to magnitude 7 on the Richter scale have been registered, special precautions will have to be taken in building the plant, he said.

The buyers' credit to be extended by the Bank of China will have a grace period of 10 years, Mr. Weiss said, but he did not mention terms of the credit.

Mr. Carstensen said negotiations on forming the bank consortium will not start until construction problems have been clarified.

"So far, we have only given Schoemann-Siemag a safety net to tender, giving them certainty that the credit will be available," he said, adding that he expects the German construction tender to face stiff competition from other countries.

If the Chinese government awards construction to the consortium, it would be the biggest business deal ever landed by German companies, Mr. Carstensen said.

Dollar Gains After Chase Raises Prime

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished higher against most currencies today after moving earlier into record-low territory against the West German mark and some of the other float currencies after getting a boost when Chase Manhattan raised its prime rate to 10 percent.

Gold, after reaching a record high at the London morning gold fixing, fell back to $224.35, down from $227 yesterday.

Stories: Page 9.

Amin Charges Tanzania With Invasion of Uganda

NAIROBI, Oct. 12 (AP) — Ugandan President Idi Amin charged today that troops from Tanzania had invaded Uganda and were fighting his forces 12 miles inside the border. Tanzania denied this as "nonsense," and the report could not be independently verified.

Earlier today, Marshal Amin said in a radio broadcast that he would soon make "a very drastic and serious decision on America or anyone connected with America" because of the U.S. ban on trade with Uganda, an action taken to protest alleged human-rights violations by the Amin government.

Marshal Amin in recent years has made repeated claims of Tanzanian military incursions and has charged that Tanzania has supported coup attempts against him.

In Dar Es Salaam today, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "There is nothing to this at all. Whenever President Amin is in trouble, he looks for a scapegoat. It's nonsense."

The Ugandan radio, monitored here in Nairobi, quoted a military spokesman as saying a battalion of Tanzanian troops crossed into Uganda on the west side of Lake Victoria yesterday and advanced eight miles, "burning houses, destroying life and the property of people and seriously wounding three Ugandan soldiers."

By midday today, the spokesman said, the Tanzanian force had advanced four miles farther and during the afternoon fighting was continuing between "Ugandan soldiers supported by the masses and Tanzanian troops using machine guns, anti-tank weapons, mortars and other sophisticated weapons."

Marshal Amin has long been suspicious of Tanzania because it harbors many Ugandans, including the deposed premier, Milton Obote, who fled their country after the military coup in 1971. Friction between the two countries also resulted from the collapse of an ambitious economic union of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

The evening news bulletin made no mention of the U.S. issue.

EEC Legislators to Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP) — A European Parliament group headed by James Scott-Hopkins of Britain, deputy speaker of the Parliament, will visit Japan next week, it was announced today.

Sarkis Returns From Arab Tour

Firing Sporadic in Beirut as Hope of Pact Reported

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Sporadic shell and sniper bursts strained Beirut's "very precarious" cease-fire today but President Elias Sarkis returned from an Arab diplomatic tour with hope of ending the city's worst violence ever.

A newspaper close to the Syrian government said that Mr. Sarkis and Damascus had tentatively settled on a detailed plan for ending eight months of fighting between Syrian troops that ended the civil war and Israeli-armed Christian rightist militias. The clashes exploded last week into fighting even more intense than that of the 1975-1976 civil war.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said that Mr. Sarkis "did not leave empty-handed" from talks during the last week in Damascus, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and Jordan.

A senior United Nations envoy, Sadruddin Aga Khan, referring to the rifle, machine-gun and occasional shell bursts that continued to plague the Christian eastern sector of Beirut, said that a cease-fire arranged last Saturday remained "very precarious."

Violence Near Border

Violence also flared near Lebanon's southeast frontier with Israel. Residents said that Christian militias there opened fire late yesterday and early today around Nepalese and Norwegian UN positions, and that the peacekeeping force was on a "protective alert" against further artillery barrages.

Bursts from high-powered sniper rifles, Soviet-made AK-47 automatics and machine guns today again turned back refugee vehicles heading over the twin Qarantina and Beirut river bridges from east Beirut to Christian areas of the north, witnesses said. There was also sniper fire along the dividing line between the east and the mainly Moslem western part of the city.

No casualty figures were available.

Near the Christian southeast suburb of Sin el-Fil, an explosive shell fired by snipers set a parked car afire.

Before dawn, occasional shells also landed in east Beirut, witnesses said.

Hard-Line Position

Beshir Gemayel, the commander of the main Christian militias, said that he still saw neither "how . . . nor why" he should negotiate with the Syrians and said that his men could keep Syria from "occupying Lebanon."

He charged that the Syrians were using the truce to reinforce.

But the militia commander and other hardliners like former President Camille Chamoun have long been in conflict with a large moderate strain within the Christian rightist community. Political and diplomatic sources said that the apparent willingness of the Syrians to soften their negotiating stand on the troop presence in Christian areas would be likely to bring internal Christian pressure on the hardline leadership to seek a peaceful solution.

Mr. Assad, shortly before Mr. Sarkis left for Beirut, said that he believed that the militias were trying to exempt themselves from Mr. Sarkis' authority. "We support Sarkis," he said, adding, "that [militia] faction trying to complicate the security situation in Lebanon for the legitimate authorities has to help these authorities, in the interest of all Lebanese."

2 Americans, a Swiss Win Nobel Prize for Medicine

For Work With Genes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Two Americans and a Swiss shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine today for their genetic work, which may lead to the unfolding of the secret of life and may eventually aid in preventing cancer, birth defects, hereditary disease and malformations.

The Karolinska Institute awarded the 725,000 kronor ($165,000) prize to Dr. Werner Arber of the University of Basel and to Dr. Daniel Nathans and Dr. Hamilton Smith, both of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, "for the discovery of restriction enzymes and their application to problems of molecular genetics."

Dr. Arber, 49, discovered restriction enzymes, which control the linkage of various genes on a chromosome. They provide "chemical knives" that cut genes into defined fragments. Enzymes are catalysts that control every chemical reaction in every cell of the body from conception to death.

"We will soon be able to discover the secret of cell differentiation, one of the secrets of life explaining what makes a fertilized cell develop into a human being with limbs and complete internal organs," said Prof. Rolf Luft of the Karolinska Institute.

Dr. Smith, 47, a biochemist, proved Dr. Arber's theories separately, and Dr. Nathans pioneered the application of restriction enzymes to problems of genetics.

"Increased knowledge in this area should help in the prevention and treatment of malformations, hereditary diseases, and cancer," the institute said. It can also be used to help produce insulin for diabetes treatment.

"With this research method we can now indicate the exact virus gene which causes tumors. We now know what makes a healthy cell behave as a tumor cell," said Prof. Nils Robert Ringertz of the Karolinska Institute. "It is impossible to demand, however, that today's patients shall have immediate benefits

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AP

Dr. Daniel Nathans

AP

Dr. Hamilton Smith

AP

Dr. Werner Arber

80 U.S. Senators Ask President To Lead UN Action on Cambodia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Eighty U.S. senators have urged President Carter to consider action by the international community over the "uniquely horrible situation" in Cambodia, including putting it on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.

The senators, led by George McGovern, D-S.D., and Clifford Case, R-N.J., sent a written appeal to the president.

They noted that Mr. Carter had already proposed a UN human-rights commission consider the Cambodian question, but added: "This seems to be a rather low key approach in light of the enormity of the crimes being committed in Cambodia."

In August, Sen. McGovern raised the possibility of mounting an international peacekeeping operation to end what he called "a clear case of genocide" in Cambodia. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that apparent atrocities in Cambodia "make Hitler's operation look tame" and cited estimates that as many as 2.5 million Cambodians had died since the Communist take-over three years ago.

But the Carter administration firmly rejected the idea of an international military force to oust the Cambodian government.

Smith Would Meet Rebels Without 'Preconditions'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (IHT) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that he is willing to meet with guerrilla leaders "with absolutely no preconditions" at an all-party conference on Rhodesia's future.

"The only precondition is that there be no precondition. What we are objecting to is preconditions from the United States and Britain," he said.

These, he explained following a meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are the dismantling of Rhodesian security forces and the imposition of a British high commissioner over Rhodesia.

"We have indicated we would welcome observers even from the United Nations," he said. "The more the better."

Mr. Smith repeated his determination to hold elections in Rhodesia in order to install a black government in the country.

Senator Impressed

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said that he had been "impressed" by Mr. Smith's presentation to the Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Stone was not among the 27 senators who had invited Mr. Smith and his black associates in the transitional regime to the United States.

"I think he's ready to go right now, without any preliminary work," the senator said. "I think he's ready just to go."

Mr. Smith has resisted the all-party-conference concept because such a meeting would include the guerrilla leaders, whom Mr. Smith

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Financing of Resort Project Viewed as Effort to Spy on China

A Soviet Bank's Bid Fuels Suspicions in Hong Kong

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 12 (WP) — The scheme of a Soviet-owned bank to finance secretly a major development at China's back door has fallen through, producing investigations of other Soviet activities here and initiating far-flung court battles.

Financial experts and diplomats still wonder whether the plan of the Moscow Narodny bank to finance a 1,500-acre resort development on Lantao island here was a premeditated effort to infiltrate Hong Kong and spy on China or just an unfortunate financial blunder.

Loan Foreclosures

Moscow Narodny, backed by capital from a number of Soviet financial institutions, has been headquartered in London since 1919 but did not become a force in Southeast Asia until it opened a branch office in Singapore in 1971. Businessmen and bank statements say that soon after its opening the branch began to make a flurry of loans to land developers throughout the area, including financier Edward Wong Wing Cheung, who wanted to turn a chunk of largely rural Lantao into a vacation spa.

Then in 1975 and 1976, the Soviet bank, in response to a sudden collapse in land values, foreclosed on many of its loans, forcing borrowers to surrender property. Businessmen and bankers said that the bank eventually gained control of more than 1 million square feet of land in Singapore and a majority interest in the Lantao project.

Sources here close to Chinese government officials, whose anti-Soviet policies are religiously observed by Hong Kong's British authorities, say that the scheme was designed to give Soviet agents a vantage point near the mouth of China's Pearl River and to subvert overseas Chinese businessmen for use later against China. The sources say that the Russians are pursuing other land schemes here.

Bankers and financial experts here and in Singapore scoff at the conspiracy theory. They argue that the whole mess arose from the ambitions and bad luck of a Chinese executive in the bank's Singapore office and the failure of the branch's general manager, a Russian, to rein in his subordinate's aggressive loan policy.

The Chinese executive, Teo Poh Kong, became manager and adviser at the bank the day it opened. The Far Eastern Economic Review quoted him as telling friends, "I'm going to show this town what a real Chinese banker can do." By 1974 the bank's loans totaled about $700 million, or 13 per cent of all loans made by Singapore banks that year, making it Singapore's leading lender.

Mr. Teo came in contact with Mr. Wong, who was putting together land for his Lantao project. The two men had known each other when Mr. Teo worked for another Singapore bank, business associates said. Mr. Teo showed interest in the Lantao scheme. Mr. Wong said in papers filed in London.

However, both knew the sensitivity of the Hong Kong government to any suggestion of Soviet influence, so Mr. Teo arranged for Moscow Narodny to loan money to a group of Wong companies involved in business in Panama, which in turn advanced money to the Lantao project, according to businessmen here and papers filed by Mr. Wong in London. For a while this masked the Soviet involvement.

Singapore businessmen say that Mr. Teo acquired a reputation as a soft touch among speculators in the rising land market. He seemed to run the Soviet bank branch with a free hand. Businessmen said general manager Viatcheslav Ryzkhov was hard to reach at the office, and this became a particular problem as the land market began to go sour in late 1974.

By 1976 the Soviet bank had embarked on what appeared to be a policy of retrenchment in Southeast Asia. Mr. Teo and Mr. Ryzkhov left, and Mr. Wong's relations with the bank became more difficult, as rumors circulated in Hong Kong of the Russians' involvement in the Lantao project.

In a relatively rapid series of moves, the resort project company appeared to run into a shortage of ready cash and some employees sued to put the company into receivership. The Soviet bank assumed control of the shares in the project that had served as collateral on the loan and soon sold its interest to a group of Hong Kong businessmen who had no known Soviet connections and were acceptable to Peking.

Pressure to Cut Ties

Although British officials here refuse to comment, sources close to the Chinese government say that the Hong Kong government moved quickly to pressure the Soviet bank into cutting all ties with the resort project.

Mr. Wong and others are suing Moscow Narodny in London's high court, in an attempt to recover losses, for what they say was the bank's failure to live up to the terms of its agreement to support Lantao and other projects. Bank officials decline to comment on the matter and are reportedly still preparing their answer to the court charges. In its latest financial report, Moscow Narodny stated that the branch's 1976 and 1977 profits have gone to meeting bad debts. Attempts to reach Mr. Wong, Mr. Teo, and Mr. Ryzkhov have not been successful.

The Hong Kong government, which is reluctant even to grant visas to Soviet tourists, has intensified its lookout for further Soviet schemes here, according to Hong Kong sources, despite the doubts about any political motive in the Lantao project. Said one source close to the pro-Peking community here: "Those Russians will try anything."

Postal Strike Called in France

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT) — Amid growing industrial unrest in France, post office unions have called for strikes to protest a proposed postal reorganization.

The major postal unions last night called for a daylong general strike strike on Oct. 25, saying that proposed automation would hurt the service and increase delays.

A series of stoppages in local post offices in recent weeks has disrupted postal services and last night the main sorting office in Paris stopped work, threatening to bring postal services in the capital to a halt in a few days.

Treaty Against Use of Weather In Warfare Goes Into Effect

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 12 (AP) — The United Nations announced yesterday that an international treaty against weather warfare had gone into effect.

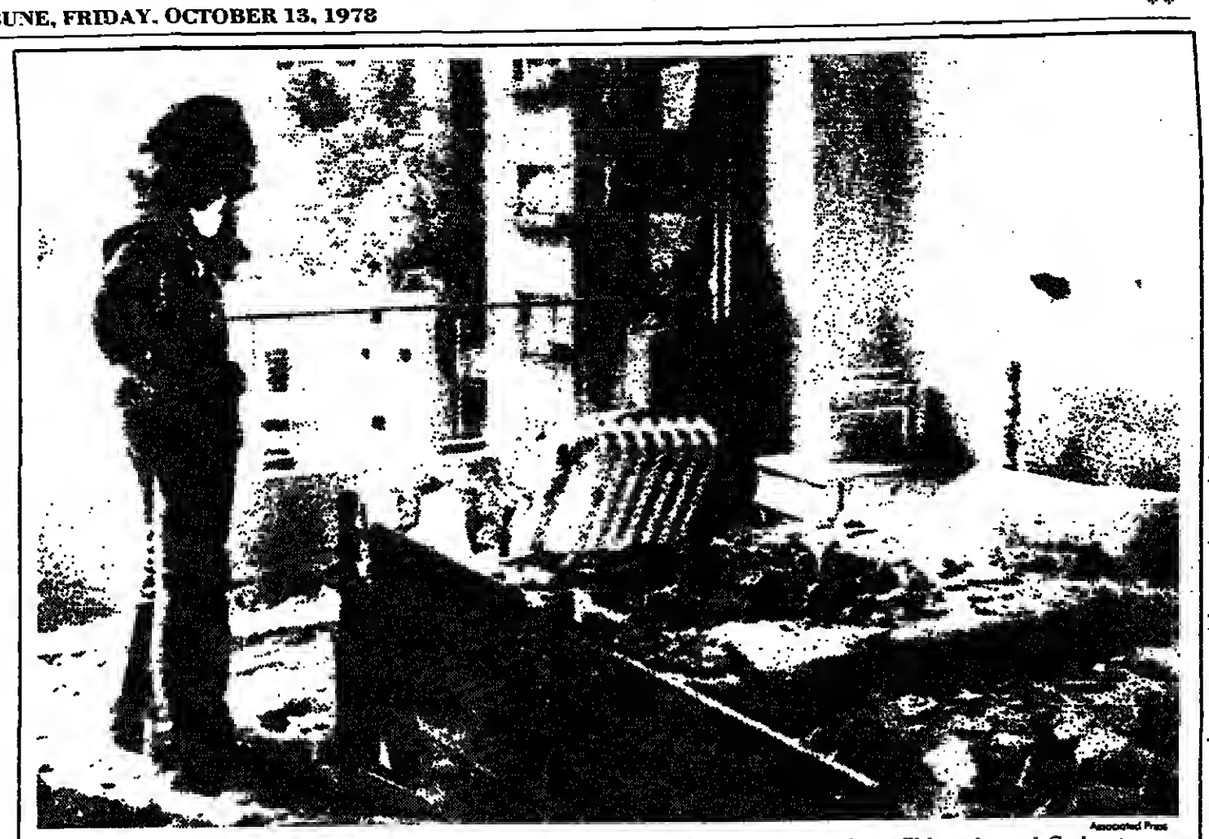
The Legal Office said the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques entered into force when Laos ratified it last week.

The convention, which required ratification by 20 nations to become effective, aims to outlaw the employment in war of such practices as rainmaking, setting off earthquakes or starting tidal waves. The United States has not yet ratified it.

Environmental modification techniques are defined as any method of changing — through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes — the dynamics, composition or structure of the earth, including living things, rocks, water and air, or of outer space.

The treaty originated as a Soviet proposal and was approved by the General Assembly in December, 1976.

Besides Laos, the countries that have ratified it are Britain, Spain, Denmark, Finland, Cyprus, Tunisia, Ghana, Yemen, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Belorussia, the Ukraine, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Cuba.



Associated Press

SURVEYING THE DAMAGE IN BEIRUT — Farida Khattar, an east Beirut Maronite Christian and an employee of the West German airline Lufthansa, stands in what remains of her apartment after it was hit by rocket fire in the fighting between Christian militia units and Syrian troops. Sporadic firing continued today in Lebanon, straining what was described as a "very precarious" cease-fire, as President Elias Sarkis returned home from talks with Arab leaders.

City Is Calm After Clashes

Press Shutdown in Tehran Continues Second Day

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, Oct. 12 — The Iranian capital was without newspapers again today as journalists continued their strike to protest the sudden imposition of press censorship by military authorities.

The new civilian government of Premier Jaafar Sharif-Emami has pledged press freedom, but Tehran's military governor yesterday dispatched two army officers to two leading newspapers to censor stories and photographs.

The newspapers Kayhan and Ettelaat were shut down and five other dailies have ceased publication in solidarity.

Editors and publishers today met with the premier to resolve the impasse between the press and the military, which has further undermined confidence among Iranians that the government's commitment to liberalization, started last year, is genuine.

The overnight curfew, meanwhile, restored calm to Tehran today after clashes between security units and student demonstrators in which three youths died, according to witnesses.

The military, which removed most of its armor from the streets last night, maintained light patrols. There were no reports of fresh incidents, but the press strike blacked out news of anti-government protests, which opposition sources said had continued yesterday in several towns.

Troops and police yesterday fired on several thousand demonstrators who converged on a mosque near Tehran University, apparently to hold a communal prayer for recent riot victims.

The latest round of disturbances was sparked by a series of general strikes, which have continued despite some reports of coercion by the authorities to get people back to work.

Many government employees, doctors and the nation's postal workers remained on strike despite a government pledge to raise salaries by 25 percent by March. Train services resumed yesterday afternoon when 35,000 railroadmen ended their strike after officials agreed to pay hikes, Radio Iran said.

Under Article 8 of the martial-law decree, the military authorities can censor press reports considered harmful to the peace and stability of the nation.

Martial law was imposed last month by the Sharif-Emami government to quell civil unrest, which had left more than 1,000 persons dead since January, when anti-government groups took to the streets and clashed with security forces.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi announced last year a liberalization policy which has seen the lifting of bans on political parties, the end of the indirect press censorship the regime had exercised and the scheduling of free general elections for next year.

Since the spring, newspapers have given prominent play to opposition demands, the spreading strikes by government employees and battles between security forces and dissidents throughout the country.

As a show of intent, Mr. Sharif-Emami last month unveiled a press bill that reiterated constitutional guarantees of press freedom. It was presented to journalists for comment before introduction in the parliament for ratification.

The bill was ordered withdrawn by the premier today as criticism of it mounted among journalists, who argued that it actually limited press freedom rather than increased it. Representatives of the national journalists syndicate are drawing up their own legislation at the request of the government.

The military censorship was the first since World War II, when the Russians and British occupied Iran. After the war, the press has been unofficially and sometimes indirectly controlled by the government.

Smith Says He Would Meet Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

has said intend to impose a Marxist regime.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., quoted Mr. Smith as saying that he would be willing to accept any reasonable surveillance of an election by the United States, the UN or another appropriate international body.

Sen. Percy quoted Mr. Smith as saying that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was poorly briefed on his positions and did not realize how far he was prepared to go to achieve an orderly transition in Rhodesia.

A meeting between Mr. Smith and Mr. Vance earlier this week ended with reports that the two had made no progress toward an agreement on the proper course toward a settlement. Sen. Stone said he believes the next step is for Mr. Smith to tell Mr. Vance what he has now told the committee.

Two of Mr. Smith's three black co-leaders in the transitional government, meanwhile, left Salisbury today for the United States.

"The American government . . . is trying to appease some people in black Africa," said Bishop Abel Muzorewa. "But what they [the U.S. government] are going to find is that they are going to be pressured by their people and they will be forced into a sense of reality."

With Mr. Muzorewa was tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau, who advocates the U.S.-British proposals for an all-party peace conference including leaders of the two guerrilla groups.

Mr. Muzorewa and Mr. Chirau are to arrive in New York tomorrow to join Mr. Smith and the third black leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who have been in the United States for a week in a bid to win support for the seven-month-old interim government.

Pressing Proposal

Both Britain and the United States have been pressing the transition government and the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, to join a constitutional conference aimed at ending the war, lifting a decade of UN-ordered economic sanctions and speedily introducing black majority rule.

In Salisbury, Mr. Muzorewa appeared unconcerned at the failure of Smith mission to persuade the U.S. government to support their formula for black rule.

"Don't be overworried by that," he told reporters.

Mr. Muzorewa laid stress on this week's announcement by the Salisbury government that it will scrap race discrimination in state-run schools and hospitals and residential areas — making entry conditional on economic criteria beyond the reach of the average black.

2 Americans, Swiss Win Nobel Prize for Medicine

(Continued from Page 1)

from this research. It will come in the long term."

Dr. Nathans said he was absolutely delighted with the award. "And I'm delighted to share it with a very close colleague, Hamilton Smith, and of course with Dr. Arber who provided the groundwork for the study."

Their research may also play an important role in producing healthy test-tube babies because possible defects in the egg can be detected before it is fertilized in the test tube.

Restriction enzymes help in identifying the chemical mistakes in genes that lead to the more than 13,000 known inherited disorders.

Their work enabled the actual viewing this year of the hemoglobin molecule that controls the mechanisms of carrying oxygen through the blood stream, helping to make possible an understanding of such severe genetic disorders as sickle cell anemia.

Dr. Arber began his research in Geneva in the 1960s and discovered the restriction enzymes which provide the chemical knives to cut genes. Dr. Smith published two papers in 1970 which proved the theories and Dr. Nathans then applied the application of restrictive enzymes to the problems of genetics.

Dr. Arber, a professor of microbiology at Basel University, was a research associate at the University of Southern California in 1958-59 and a visiting investigator in the department of molecular biology at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1970-71.

Dr. Smith has been at Johns Hopkins University since 1967. He spent a sabbatical year in 1975-76 working with Dr. M.L. Birnstiel at the Institute for Microbiology at the University of Zurich.

Dr. Nathans, director of the Johns Hopkins department of microbiology, was an American Cancer Society scholar in 1969 in the department of genetics at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel.

Talks Start On Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

hope that a final treaty — spelling out details of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, security arrangements and the exchange of ambassadors — can be completed within three months of the Sept. 17 signing of the Camp David accords.

Arab Condemnation

Apparently taking note of Arab condemnation of Mr. Sadat for negotiating with Israel, Mr. Carter stressed a U.S. commitment to hold to a central role in the peace process seeking the welfare of Palestinian Arabs now living under Israel's control in the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories.

In urging Jordan, Palestinian Arabs in Gaza and the West Bank and "others" to join the peace process, Mr. Carter warned that the alternative "is drift, stalemate, eternal enmity and perhaps even another war."

Mr. Vance, who attended the first negotiating session today as head of the U.S. delegation, will turn the role over to the U.S. special envoy, Alfred Atherton, after he leaves tomorrow night on a mission to South Africa to discuss the future of Namibia.

Israelis Meet on Lebanon

JERUSALEM, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The Israeli Cabinet held a secret two-hour session under Prime Minister Menachem Begin today to discuss the fighting between Syrians and Christians in Lebanon.

Mourning Ends For John Paul I; Electors Ready

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 12 (AP) — The official mourning period for Pope John Paul I ended today as preparations for the election of his successor neared completion.

"Mourning time is over Thursday. The diocese of Rome, in communion with the whole Catholic Church, turns joyfully to waiting for its new bishop and pastor," said Cardinal Ugo Poletti, the papal vicar for Rome.

Vatican Radio reported that workmen had virtually completed preparations for the locked area where the cardinals will go into seclusion Saturday evening. Voting will begin Sunday.

SALT Negotiators Meet

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators working on technical aspects of a Strategic Arms Limitation agreement (SALT) met today for an hour.

Karpov, Korchnoi Adjourn 31st Game

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 12 (AP) — Champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi adjourned their 31st game today in the 13th world chess championship match.

Mr. Karpov sealed his 47th move, suspending the game until tomorrow. They had an identical number of pieces at adjournment, similar to their last adjourned game, which ended in a draw without resumption. Mr. Karpov leads the match, with five victories to four for Mr. Korchnoi.

Less Costly Missions

Carter Scales Down Priorities for Space

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — The White House released a detailed statement yesterday of its space policy for the next decade in which it proposes rejecting spectacular, costly missions in favor of unmanned scientific exploration and practical applications of existing technology.

Even this modest program is promised only adequate funding in the policy statement. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's budget, now $4.3 billion, may shrink significantly when spending for its biggest project, the shuttle orbiter, tails off, the document suggests.

The statement also indicates that military and civilian projects would be increasingly consolidated when possible to save money and increase efficiency.

The statement, which expands on an Oct. 1 speech by President Carter at Cape Canaveral, Fla., reflects a far more conservative space policy than those of the president's predecessors.

Policies of Predecessors

Former President John F. Kennedy committed the United States to the $24 billion Apollo project to land men on the moon. Former President Richard M. Nixon directed development of the reusable shuttle-spacecraft program, with a cost that approached $10 billion.

But the economic health of the nation and the mood of the people are different today, said Frank Press, the president's science adviser and chairman of the presidential review committee whose four-month study formed the basis for Mr. Carter's space policy statement.

"Nobody in Congress or the federal government or the public has put forward a case for a U.S. manned Mars mission," Mr. Press said. "And if the Soviets decide to spend $70 billion to land men on Mars in five years, we say: God bless them."

There have been hints that the current intensive series of Soviet manned flights is aimed at a Mars mission. Soviet cosmonauts have spent record times of 96 days and, currently, 117 days in an orbiting space station that has been resupplied three times. A Mars mission would probably be preceded by thorough manned exploration of the moon and use of the lunar surface as a jumping-off base.

Three Tenets

The White House statement on civil space policy proposes three basic tenets:

- The activities "will reflect a balanced strategy of applications, science and technology development."
- Activities will be pursued in space, not just because space is there to be explored, but "when it appears that national objectives can be most effectively met" by conducting them in space.
- "It is neither feasible nor necessary at this time to commit the United States to a high-challenge space engineering initiative comparable to Apollo. As the resources and manpower requirements for shuttle development phase down, we will have the flexibility to give greater attention to new space applications and exploration, continue programs at present levels, or contract them. To meet the objectives specified above, an adequate federal budget commitment will be made."

Other high-cost projects rejected by Mr. Carter include space colonization, space manufacturing and solar-power satellites.

The solar-power system, which its champions say would be the answer to the energy crisis, would cost an estimated $100 billion. Satellites would collect solar energy and convert it into microwaves that would be beamed down to giant receivers and turned into electricity.

The policy statement also moves away from NASA's image as a solely peaceful agency. When it was created 20 years ago, NASA was purposely set apart from military activities in space. Its space shuttle, however, is now programmed to carry secret Pentagon payloads and military pilots, as well as scientific instruments and NASA astronauts.

Some Sharing

In the future, the civilian and military agencies will share the same weather satellites and probably ocean surveillance satellites. Each agency will have separate communication channels to transmit data from their instruments on board.

"I see no objection," said Mr. Press, "if efficiency improves and we get more for our money, provided NASA remains an open agency, with all its data being made public. It will remain open, and all data will be open."

Mr. Carter rejected proposals to establish an operational Landsat system whose photographs of earth have been widely hailed.

The policy statement promises to continue providing data from the present experimental Landsats, run by NASA, to anyone wishing to buy them. It directs a continuing review of the technology and market demand for the data by government and private groups.

But indications are that only when and if enough commercial companies put up enough money — an operational Landsat system will cost $70 million to $200 million — will the federal government consider expanding the present system into an operational network.

Communication satellites receive significant support in the policy statement. NASA is authorized to resume research on such craft, and the Department of Commerce is ordered to study and stimulate public-service use of these satellites for education, health and basic communication needs in remote areas of the country.

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Associated Press

PHILIPPINE FLOOD — Teachers from an elementary school in the Manila suburb of Taguig wade through chest-deep water trying to salvage bookcases and supplies from their flooded school. Many parts of Taguig remained under water two days after a tropical storm.

Council Charges 'Neglect' of Blacks, Women

Job Bias Found in Southern U.S. Courts

By Jeff Prugh

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 — Fourteen years after the 1964 Civil Rights Act, federal courts in the South engage in employment discrimination that reflects "dismal, shameful neglect" of blacks and women, said a report issued yesterday by the nonprofit Southern Regional Council.

The 10-month study reports that in 11 Southern states, where blacks make up 20 percent of the population, district and circuit courts have perpetuated "shadows of segregation" at all levels of employment. The report also stated that Southern federal courts have black employment of only 6 percent, calling it an "astonishingly slow gain" from 2 percent in a council survey in 1965, when the number of federal court jobs in the region (1,479) was nearly half of what it is today (2,954).

Only one of 112 federal district judges in the South is black, the report showed. It added that none of the 26 circuit judges in the region is black and that there are no black full-time magistrates or U.S. district or circuit clerks. Only one U.S. attorney and three U.S. marshals are black, it said.

No Blacks at All

Two Southern federal district courts — in Fort Smith, Ark., and Roanoake, Va., — have no black personnel, while nine of the region's 29 district courts have no blacks in professional positions, the report showed.

Women fared slightly better in low-level clerical, secretarial and library jobs, the study showed, but the number of women in court positions did not reflect their presence in the labor force. Only 9 percent of higher-level positions and 2 percent of Southern federal district judgeships are occupied by women, the report stated. No women hold professional positions in district courts in Macon, Ga., and Oxford, Miss., the report said.

"There probably are more white males who are qualified, but that does not mean that there are not just as many blacks and women we want to appoint who are equally qualified," said Steve Suitts, the council's executive director, at a news conference.

Lack of Clout Seen

The report by the Atlanta-based council — which since 1944 has strived to promote equal opportunity for blacks and whites in the South — called on President Carter and U.S. senators to appoint qualified blacks and women to fill "a large number" of the 60 judgeships created in the South by a recent law that will add 152 federal judgeships across the nation.

"There are very few — damned few — blacks and women who have political clout," Mr. Suitts said. "It is not the blacks and women who fought for civil rights in the South as lawyers. They have no political favoritism, no political debts they can call from various senators. The fact is, the number is always going to be very small if political patronage is the way federal judges are chosen in this country."

The council gave the highest marks for hiring blacks to district courts in Memphis and Montgomery, Ala., (17 percent of court personnel), and New Orleans (14 percent), while the highest percentage of women employed by district courts were recorded in Miami (24 percent), Atlanta (18 percent) and New Orleans (16 percent).

Even so, the report stated, these figures fall substantially below the percentage of blacks and women in the labor force in these cities.

The report said: "If the president fails to act boldly and compassionately, it may well be as many as 200 more years before the people of the South and this country enter federal courts that are fully integrated."

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Carter Oil Taxes Rejected

Conferees Agree on Energy Tax Credits

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP) — House-Senate conferees finally reached agreement yesterday on an energy-tax bill that contains no major tax increases but about $1 billion in tax credits during the next year.

The conferees adopted a watered-down version of President Carter's proposed tax on the sale of gas-guzzling cars, but went along with the Senate in rejecting his two big energy-saving taxes on domestic crude oil and industrial use of oil and gas.

The bill also provides tax credits of up to $300 for home insulation, up to $2,200 for installation of solar heat in homes and an additional 10-percent investment tax credit for businesses purchasing energy-saving equipment.

The focus was to shift to the House later today for the final round in the 18-month fight for passage of an energy package, which Mr. Carter called the most important domestic issue facing this Congress. Much of his original bill, such as taxes and regulation of utilities and industry to save oil, have been eliminated or severely restricted.

Natural Gas Remains

The major item remaining is the phased removal of federal price controls from new natural gas by 1985. In an effort to push this deregulation through the House, Democratic leaders will go to the House Rules Committee today to ask to package all the energy measures together. In this way, the federal aid in other sections might help pass the controversial natural-gas section.

Other parts that the Rules Committee will be asked to bundle together include providing $900 million to insulate schools and hospitals and grants of up to $800 per household to help poor people insulate their homes, requiring energy-efficiency standards for major home appliances, requiring state regulatory bodies to consider ordering electric utilities to offer cheaper rates to customers for off-peak use to save energy consumed in production of electricity, and establishing a regulatory program to shift industry and utilities from use of oil or natural gas to coal.

Opponents of the natural-gas compromise will fight in the Rules Committee and on the House floor to try to split the gas issue off for a separate vote. The final vote on energy is scheduled in the House for tomorrow or Saturday.

Yesterday's agreement on an energy-tax bill came when the Senate conferees met alone to consider an offer made by House conferees a week ago. The senators had been tied up with action on the federal tax-cut bill since the House offer was made.

The gas-guzzler tax would begin a year from now with the sale of 1980 model cars. The first year, a car getting less than 15 miles per gallon would be taxed from $200 to $550. The tax would increase each year until 1986, when the maximum tax would be $3,850 on sale of cars getting less than 12.5 miles per gallon.

Because of penalties assessed manufacturers under existing law if their fleet average fails to meet rising mileage standards, there are not expected to be many low-mileage cars built in this country by then.

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate conferees, was asked if he thought the energy-tax bill would help encourage people to save energy. "It will help somewhat," he said. "Not much, but some."

Senate conferees approved the final version 10 to 2.

Japanese Toast Bemoans Loss By Axis Powers

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP) — A senior Japanese parliamentarian, in a toast yesterday to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said: "It was unfortunate that both our countries were defeated in the last war."

The former lower-house speaker, Shigesaburo Maeo, speaking at a gathering of the West German-Japan Parliamentarians League, made the remark while listing the similarities in the experiences of the German and Japanese peoples.

A West German diplomat at the gathering said later: "Mr. Maeo probably didn't mean that it was unfortunate we were defeated but rather that we both went through such an unfortunate experience."

Heath Backs Pay Curbs Of Callaghan Government

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Edward Heath, who was ousted from the Conservative Party leadership by Margaret Thatcher in 1974, has broken with her over economic policy.

He threw his support yesterday behind Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan's call for a 5 percent anti-inflation ceiling on pay increases, which Mrs. Thatcher has firmly rejected.

Political informants said that Mr. Heath's action appeared to rule out any possibility of his getting a job in a future government under Mrs. Thatcher, if the Conservatives win Britain's next general election.

In a lengthy speech to the Conservative Party's annual conference here yesterday, Mr. Heath said that if the Labor government's policy of pay curbs has broken down as a result of trade union opposition, that is no cause for "gloating."

"There is nothing here for gloating, nothing for joy," Mr. Heath warned. "We should grieve for our country."

In television interviews later he spoke out strongly in favor of the Callaghan government's pay curbs.

Asked whether he believes that the government cannot leave pay bargaining to managements and unions, Mr. Heath replied "Yes, I am saying that."

Asked whether this does not run counter to Mrs. Thatcher's policies, Mr. Heath snapped, "I am giving my own views which are based on my own experience."

Asked about the 5 percent pay limit, he said, "I am sure the prime minister is right to say 'This is the best judgment we can make about what the country can stand.' I believe the British people think this as well."

Mr. Heath said that he would campaign against Labor in the next election, which Mr. Callaghan must call sometime during the next 12 months.

Norwegian Aide in Seoul

SEOUL, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Norwegian Industry Minister Olav Haukvik, on the third day of his visit here, met today with South Korean Premier Choi Kyu Hah to discuss ways to promote economic cooperation.

Five Die in Rioting During Hindu Fete

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (AP) — At least five persons were reported killed after rioting marred India's annual celebration of Dussehra, the Hindu festival depicting the triumph of good over evil.

One person was killed by police gunfire and another was fatally stabbed during Hindu-Moslem clashes that flared last night when a procession of 10,000 Hindus passed a mosque in Adoni, about 900 miles south of New Delhi, United News of India reported. Some shops and vehicles were set afire or looted, and 90 persons were arrested, the agency reported. At least three persons were killed and 30 were hurt in disturbances at Udaipur, 360 miles southwest of New Delhi.

Policemen Fire On Guatemala Crowd; 10 Hurt

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Police opened fire yesterday on a crowd of workers holding a peaceful protest against higher bus fares, wounding at least 10 persons, Red Cross officials said.

The latest toll brought the number of workers shot by police during the last 48 hours of street violence to at least 19. Yesterday's violence began when police arrived to disperse several hundred government workers in a sitdown in front of the city water department building in downtown Guatemala City.

Red Cross officials said that the demonstration was peaceful until the police arrived and opened fire with tear gas and guns. On Tuesday, police used gunfire to break up another sitdown by government employees in front of the city hall, wounding nine persons.

About 80,000 government employees walked off their jobs last week to protest an increase in bus fares from 5 to 10 cents. Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia said the protests were illegal.

On Saturday, the City Council ordered the fares reduced to 5 cents, but the bus operators, who struck three months ago for higher wages, ignored the order.

Plattdeutsch Makes Comeback

North Germans Celebrate Their Private Language

HAMBURG, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Barbed wire and armed guards divide Germany into East and West, while something called "Plattdeutsch" divides the country into north and south.

This linguistic barrier runs in a distinctive line, with a few dips and exceptions, from Aachen in the west, across the border into East Germany up to Rostock and a bit beyond.

Obviously much easier to cross than the barbed wire, it nevertheless has hazards of its own. One of these is to define Plattdeutsch as simply yet another regional or local dialect. It takes a lot to ruffle a north German — but this will do it.

To him, and linguists support this, Plattdeutsch, or "low German," is a separate language, with its own grammar, syntax and pronunciation. Most north Germans are quite happy to know that the rest of their countrymen cannot understand it.

Prominent Speaker

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was born and still lives in Hamburg, is the country's most prominent *plattsendekker* (speaker of "platt"), sprinkling it liberally into his speeches in northern Germany.

Guenter Harte, who speaks and teaches it in Hamburg, says Plattdeutsch is an old language that failed to develop. It remained the language of peasants and workers, as the more educated Germans turned to Hochdeutsch, or High German. Ten years ago, Plattdeutsch was in such a sickly state that its early demise was predicted. But the current wave of nostalgia and the energetic prodding of a few linguists in northern Germany resurrected it. Today, the language is everywhere.

Automobile stickers proclaim *Wi snackt platt* (We speak platt). The Hamburg public transport system cautions sneaky travelers who have failed to buy a ticket, *Wi snappt di doch*. (We'll catch you anyway).

Radio Bremen has started regular newscasts in Plattdeutsch. In Hamburg, radio listeners get five minutes of platt every morning. A big Hamburg newspaper recently ran a two-month course to teach the rudiments of platt to the *quidjes*, the newcomers to the north.

New Dictionary

The University of Hamburg has a department of Plattdeutsch, where Prof. Juergen Meiers is compiling a new dictionary of platt. He is asking north Germans to contribute by helping with terms and definitions. He has already filed 800,000 index cards with such information.

Prof. Meiers works closely with the Institute for Plattdeutsch in Bremen, which devotes part of its time to answering questions from the public and part to hunting down the origins of words and tracing their development over the centuries.

An institute survey shows that in the north German region, 76 percent of the population either speak or at least understand Plattdeutsch.

Schools in northern Germany sponsor Plattdeutsch reading competitions. Parents give their babies Plattdeutsch names, such as Hinnerk, Inken and Treeske. In many rural families, platt is the household language, with children growing up bilingual, in Low and High German.

The Hamburg Opera has performed Weber's "Freischuetz" in platt. Theaters perform in platt, sometimes drawing on English plays, which are translated first into High German and then into platt.

Hamburg Debate

Political parties run part of their campaigns in Plattdeutsch. The Hamburg city parliament debated, appropriately in platt, the pros and cons of increasing funds to support research and promotion of platt.

Plattdeutsch has its own songs, its own literature. Germans are beginning to realize that some of their best authors, including Theodor Storm and Fritz Reuter, wrote at least some of their material in platt.

Platt has also won a special place in the Protestant Church in northern Germany. Attendance at one church picked up when a young pastor named Dirk Roemmer began to speak platt from the pulpit a few years ago. His superiors, skeptical at first, applauded the step when they saw Mr. Roemmer's crowded church Sunday after Sunday. Other pastors followed his example. They now hold regular Plattdeutsch conferences. A growing number of persons request Plattdeutsch sermons at weddings, baptisms and burials.

A number of parishes now will hire a new pastor only if he speaks platt reasonably well.

"We need Plattdeutsch in this modern day and age, because it goes straight to the heart," says Mr. Roemmer. "Platt allows you to express your feelings, it makes good use of humor and it does not lend itself to complicated sentences that hide the real meaning of what the person is trying to say.

"We who love platt are happy to see that so many people now appreciate platt as a warm and honest means of communication."

Associated Press

A LOT OF GINGERBREAD, MAN — A first hint of Christmas is on exhibit in Zurich, in a display of Swiss cake and gingerbread specialties by about 30 individual cake and gingerbread artisans from around the world, as well as a number from the bakery school at Lucerne. Exhibitors expect that most of the gingerbread will get eaten before Christmas.

U.S. Suggests Russians Buy More Wheat, Corn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — Saddled with huge supplies of wheat and corn, the United States gave the Soviet Union the go-ahead yesterday to increase grain purchases during the next year if it wants to.

Assistant Agriculture Secretary Dale Hathaway said that Moscow was told that it could buy 15 million metric tons of wheat and corn without further consultation with Washington.

Mr. Hathaway and other Agriculture Department officials met yesterday with a Soviet delegation headed by B.S. Gordeev, deputy minister of foreign trade.

The meeting was the second this year under terms of the agreement calling for two such conferences annually to keep both countries informed of each other's agricultural situation. This is the third year of the purchase agreement.

Mr. Hathaway said that he also told the Russians that the United States could make available "additional quantities" of grain over the 15 million tons specified, if Moscow wanted to buy it.

A year ago the Agriculture Department also informed Moscow that it could buy 15 million tons of grain in the year that ended Sept. 30. The Russians bought about 14.8 million tons.

The agreement calls for the Soviet Union to buy a minimum of 6 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn each year and up to 8 million tons without further talks. If more than that is wanted, Moscow must get approval from the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Hathaway said that the Russians did not indicate how much grain over the minimum they might buy in 1978-79. They did say, however, that they intended to abide by the pact's minimum purchase requirement.

The Russians, he said, "clearly are interested in having the U.S. as a continuing supplier of grain." He said that he thought they were "likely to buy above the minimum levels" in the coming year.

In a related development, the department announced that China has bought an additional 200,000 tons of U.S. corn for delivery in 1978-79.

After being out of the U.S. grain market for four years, China now has bought about 2.5 million metric tons of wheat and 276,000 metric tons of corn. In addition, it has purchased soybean oil and cotton this year.

Earlier yesterday, the department revised upward its estimate of the 1978 U.S. corn harvest, to a record 6.82 billion bushels, about 173.3 million metric tons. A metric ton is 2,205 pounds.

The United States has much more grain than will be needed in the year ahead for domestic and expected export needs. Thus, department officials are eager for Russia, China and other countries to buy more U.S. grain.

Russians Tell How to Grow More Wheat

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP) — The fields may soon be alive with the sound of music now that Soviet scientists have discovered they can improve their wheat crop by playing a 10-minute high-frequency concert for it.

Tass reported that experiments under way at Leningrad's Nikolai Vavilov plant-breeding institute have already demonstrated that the music can promote frost resistance, increase yield by as much as three times, and stimulate more-rapid germination.

Professor Vladimir Dorofeyev, head of the wheat department of the institute, said the high-frequency sound waves are one way of insuring healthy wheat in extreme circumstances.

Khrushchev Remembered As Crude and Ineffectual

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP) — Some Russians still place small bunches of flowers on his grave, but time has not been kind to the memory of Nikita Khrushchev, deposed by colleagues in the Communist Party 14 years ago this weekend.

Visitors to the grave in a corner of Novodevichy Cemetery are quick to move on, almost embarrassed to be seen at the gravesite of the former premier and party chief whose memory has been tarnished and without official tribute.

"The only thing I can say is that he left no one indifferent," Khrushchev's computer-engineer son, Sergei, said at his father's simple funeral in 1971. "There are people who love him, and people who hate him, but no one can pass him by without turning to look."

Khrushchev's widow, Nina Patrovna, now 78, lives on a small pension in a villa outside of Moscow. Their daughter, Rada, is still deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine Science and Life, the job she held when the other leaders of the party met secretly in Moscow on Oct. 14, 1964, to purge her father while he was vacationing on the Black Sea.

Became Premier in '58

Khrushchev had been first secretary of the party since 1953 and premier since 1958. Leonid Brezhnev succeeded him as party chief and now has been in power three years longer than his predecessor. The purged leader died at 77 in peaceful obscurity.

Khrushchev's de-Stalinization program, which started three years after the death of Stalin in 1953, especially deserves to be remembered by the historians, Soviet intellectuals say. "For that alone, the country should forgive him," one of them said.

But many Russians are slow to remember Khrushchev's achievements and quick to recall his failures.

"Khrushchev?" replied a woman when asked her feelings toward him. "That was the guy who wanted to plant corn everywhere, and then everything went to hell."

Most persons interviewed recalled him with a certain air of contempt, a man full of "hare-brained schemes" that never worked out.

Agriculture was his main domestic concern, and his campaigns to force farmers into unprofitable corn growing were bitterly resented. When he moved in, Mr. Brezhnev put the emphasis back on wheat and other traditional grain crops.

Disrupted UN

Some Russians recall the day Khrushchev disrupted a United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York in 1960 by pounding on the table with his shoe.

"It was the most embarrassing thing he could have done," said one Muscovite. "He was, in many ways, a crude man, and we Russians don't appreciate crudeness in our leaders."

Yet it was that very earthy quality that Soviet intellectuals point to when they say he was more sympathetic than the present leaders. He was certainly visible, appearing often in public and talking the ear off anyone who came close enough to listen.

Khrushchev also had a lasting effect on Soviet foreign policy. He marked out the anti-China course that Mr. Brezhnev has followed. And he initiated the policy of detente by touring the United States and meeting with President Dwight D. Eisenhower to seek peaceful coexistence, even though the idea did not gather steam until the late 1960s.

Car-Train Crash Follows Chase, Kills 4 in N.Y.

MEXICO, N.Y., Oct. 12 (AP) — A state trooper chased two cars into a moving freight train at a railway crossing last night. The trooper's car and a car that had stopped also hit the train. Four persons were killed and the trooper was seriously burt, police said.

Officials said that the trooper was chasing two cars on state Route 104 in this north-central New York village. When they came to the crossing, the two cars rammed into a car stopped at the crossing, pushed that car into the train, and followed it in the crash.

A woman who lives about 100 yards from the rail crossing said that the cars in the chase were going "70 or 80 miles per hour."

"It's not the first time the police have chased kids down this road," she said. "They've had trouble with kids racing on the road lately."

At Least 20 Killed In Greek Ship Blast

SINGAPORE, Oct. 12 (AP) — At least 20 persons were killed and 70 injured in an explosion aboard the Greek tanker Spyros at Jurong shipyard today, a police spokesman said.

Among the dead were 10 crew members, all burned beyond identification, the spokesman said. The cause of the explosion, believed to have taken place in the boiler room, is being investigated.

In Joint Effort With U.S.

Russians Work to Increase Fuel Output

By Thomas O'Toole

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (WP) — On the outskirts of this city lies a unique experimental power plant that could buy the industrialized world another 10 years in learning how to deal with the growing shortage of oil and natural gas.

The plant is the only one on earth making use of a phenomenon called magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) to extract more electricity out of the heat generated by burning fuels such as natural gas. Still experimental, the Soviet plant has been producing electricity, when it has been running for the last two years.

"We have not kept a record of how many kilowatts hours we have produced," Dr. Yevgeny Shelkov, deputy director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of High Temperature told touring U.S. journalists the other day, "but we have successfully run this plant for several thousand hours generating as much as 20,000 kilowatts."

Expresso Machine

Looking like a giant expresso machine, the plant is now idle, many of its shiny steel and red-painted parts stripped for repairs and changes. It will start up again late next month using a piece of machinery developed and provided by the U.S. Department of Energy to help prove the concept of magnetohydrodynamics.

The U.S. machine is the largest superconducting magnet ever made, a cylindrical piece of hardware so fragile and so heavy (40 tons) that it was flown here in a Lockheed C-5 aircraft from Chicago's Argonne National Laboratory, where it was built last year.

The U.S. magnet is one of two that form the heart of this experimental plant. The other magnet is of Soviet manufacture and is made of pure iron weighing 2,000 tons. It dwarfs its U.S. counterpart.

The joint project is part of U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the field of energy and is viewed by U.S. officials as one of the more successful among 11 bilateral cooperative arrangements concluded four years ago. By providing a component to the already existing Soviet facility, the United States shares fully in the results of the experiment. U.S. experts have full access to the Soviet facility.

Impossible to Copy

The magnet, which is on loan to the Soviet Union, has been constructed in a way that it is virtually impossible for the Russians to disassemble it, or copy its precise design, according to sources familiar with the project.

By shipping the magnet to Moscow, the United States is said to have saved an estimated $40 million which would have been required to duplicate the Soviet facility.

Magnetohydrodynamics is a concept that has long been known, but never put into use until the Russians started a tiny pilot plant six years ago alongside the Moscow River. Sited near the Kremlin, this plant generates 2,000 kilowatts of electricity used in part to light up the Kremlin walls at night.

The smaller plant goes under the ironic name of U-2, recalling the U.S. spy plane that figured prominently in one of the low points of U.S.-Soviet relations. The larger plant is called U-25 (U is the first letter in the Russian word for facility), meaning that it has the potential for generating 25,000 kilowatts.

So far, U-25 has produced a little more than 20,000 kilowatts each of the dozen or so times it has been run. That may not sound like much, but it is remarkable for a piece of machinery so new and so complex. It is also enough to light up a small town.

Notoriously Inefficient

Electric power plants are notoriously inefficient, burning oil, gas and coal in prodigious quantities around the world. As much as 70 percent of the heat generated by these burning fuels is lost in the boilers where steam is made, in the turbines where it is utilized and out the stack when it is discharged.

Magnetohydrodynamics promises to cut that loss in half and extend the life of oil, gas and coal supplies by an equal percentage.

There is nothing easy about starting up such a plant, as the engineers here at the Institute of High Temperature know quite well.

First, natural gas is burned in huge heaters that are force-fed a pressurized mix of air and pure oxygen to drive temperatures up as high as 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the point at which some of the gas molecules become electrically charged. At that point, seeds of cesium metal are pumped in to the mix to give them even more of an electrical charge.

The mix is then driven through a ceramic "channel" enclosed by a magnetic field. There are two such channels in the Soviet device, one covered by the 2,000-ton Soviet iron magnet and the other by the 40-ton superconducting U.S. magnet.

The walls of the channel serve as electrodes to energize the superheated gas. The magnets serve to brake this rapidly flowing gas in such a way that most of the heat in the gas is converted at once to an electric current. An efficiency level of 60 percent is achieved in generators that never before did better than 30 percent.

The United States is more than a silent partner in all this. The energy Department next year will ship the Russians an experimental channel to handle the enormous heats encountered in the experiments. The magnet that is here now is expected even by the Russians to be the forerunner of whatever giant superconducting magnets are built to run the first commercial plants.

"Superconducting magnets are the future," admits Mr. Shelkov. "They are smaller, they use less power and their efficiency is higher. There can be no doubt about that."

Western Media Barred

Guru's Free-Sex Doctrine Worries Image-Shy India

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, one of India's most successful gurus, is engaged in a bitter battle with the government over the image that his activities are projecting abroad.

With a program that includes free sexual expression as one way of achieving spiritual peace, Rajneesh annually attracts thousands of foreigners, including many Americans and Germans, to his ashram at Poona, a small city in the hills southeast of Bombay.

They stay, as paying guests, for weeks or months at a time, striving for enlightenment under the tutelage of Rajneesh, who has a long beard and penetrating eyes and who is fond of saying things like, "Sex is divine and has the reflection of God in it," urging his disciples to "do whatever you feel like doing."

Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government, disturbed by an increasing flood of overseas publicity of the Rajneesh ashram, with photographs of naked Westerners and suggestions of orgies, recently banned further foreign television coverage of the controversial guru.

"It is felt that a film on the activities of the ashram would not reflect favorably on India's image abroad," Information Minister L.K. Advani explained in Parliament, disclosing that India had turned down visa applications from reporters and crews representing the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Spanish national television.

A spokesman for the guru replied that the ban on him was "ridiculous and obviously cannot be effectively enforced."

"The minister of information has exposed the ashram — and the image of spiritual India — to grave risks of distortion," he said. "It just creates difficulties for highly respectable organizations, like the BBC, who would prefer to come here with the government's blessing, but it leaves the rest of the field wide open."

The ashram also began advising foreign television journalists how to defy the government ban by posing as tourists when they apply for visas. In general, the press in India is now very free by third world standards, after the rigid censorship of Indira Gandhi's regime, and foreign newspaper and magazine reporters here are free to operate without restriction.

But the government still screens the applications of foreigners planning documentary television coverage. In recent months it has turned down not only the requests from people interested in Rajneesh, but also an application from Thames Television, a British independent company, to make a 30-minute film on untouchables. In rejecting the latter request, the government explained: "It is felt that the preparation of any documentary film confined to a particular section of the population is in principal not considered desirable. Such a film, however objectively made, is likely to give an exaggerated and distorted picture of the realities."

Nature of Spiritualism

The objection to television coverage about the Rajneesh ashram, officials explained privately, is that they think it wrongly depicts Indian spiritualism, which is a basic aspect of everyday life here, as hedonistic and sex-oriented.

Although the government will not confirm it, Rajneesh says that Indian embassies have also begun denying visas to people who say that they want to visit the ashram as pilgrims.

"As my work will grow and spread, more and more difficulties will be coming from the bureaucracy," the guru said in a statement. "One day, it may be necessary for you to go underground. I don't want to create unnecessary troubles. The real thing is to work for your inner transformation."

Fired GSA Aide Asks Agency to Return Papers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — Robert Griffin, fired in July from his No. 2 post at the General Services Administration, has demanded that the GSA return notes and telephone logs he left behind, and has threatened to sue if the papers are turned over to fraud investigators.

"Those are private documents," Mr. Griffin's lawyer, William Daisley, said last night. A letter sent Tuesday to GSA Administrator Jay Solomon by Mr. Griffin asks return of the materials within three days, adding if "you allow my property to be examined without due process . . . I will feel free to file appropriate legal action."

Mr. Griffin told Mr. Solomon that he had learned that the agency "intends to confiscate my property for the purpose of an internal investigation, the purpose of which is unknown to me."

Mr. Daisley said that Mr. Griffin does not know which papers are sought by investigators at the GSA where several government agencies are probing allegations of fraud which they say could total $60 million to $100 million a year.

26 Drown in India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Twenty-six persons drowned Tuesday when a sailboat sank in a river near Sawai Madhopur, 200 miles southwest of here, All India Radio reported today.

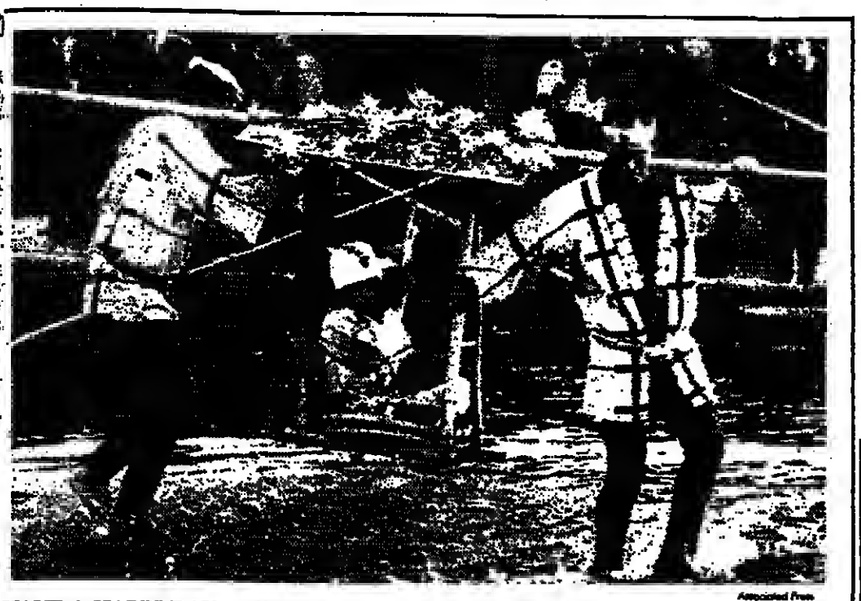
U.S. Must Repay $400 Million to Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — A judge has ordered the federal government to repay $400 million in customs duties and excise taxes to the Virgin Islands, a U.S. territory with an annual budget half that size.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch ruled yesterday that the Caribbean territory is entitled to about $250 million in taxes that the federal Treasury has collected on gasoline refined in the islands and shipped to the mainland in the last 12 years.

And he ordered the government to turn over $150 million in customs duties on petroleum products transported from the islands to the mainland.

On Tuesday, Judge Gasch ruled that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was entitled to $105 million in gasoline excise taxes collected by the federal government during the last four years.



Associated Press

HAVE A HAPPI DAY — These men clad in "happi" coats are not walking on water, but demonstrating 300-year-old techniques of Japan log-rolling as they cross a river in Tokyo. To display their skill, they lift a member of the Kakunori Hozonkai group in a sedan chair.

FBI Says Herrera Headed a $100 Million-a-Year Ring

Alleged U.S. Heroin King Gives Self Up in Mexico

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The man who U.S. drug agents say heads the nation's largest heroin-smuggling ring, a $100 million-a-year enterprise, has surrendered to authorities in Mexico.

Federal agents said yesterday the arrest of Jaime Herrera, the "godfather" of the "Mexican Connection," could lead to more arrests in the year-old effort to break up the brown-heroin smuggling operation.

"He is the patriarch of the largest-known drug organization operating in the United States," said Vernon Meyer, regional director of the Drug Enforcemeot Administration.

"He is a very powerful man. You might say he's the corporatioo president."

Herrera, 51, who was taken into custody Tuesday, had been negotiating through his son, Jaime Jr., and a lawyer for terms of his surrender in Guadalajara, Mr. Meyer said.

The DEA has estimated that the Herrera clan — comprised of 15 families and 1,000 employees, about half of them relatives — grosses $1 billion a year and shows profits in excess of $100 million.

The Herreras assumed the lead in smuggling brown heroin — street-named "Mexican mud" — following the 1972 breakup of the "French Connectioo" that imported more potent Turkish-produced white heroin into the country.

"We hope there will be more significant arrests," Mr. Meyer said.

For the last 20 years, the Herrera family has been known to agents as the major supplier in a pipeline from the poppy fields of Mexico's Durango State in the Sierra Madre mountains to Chicago. Herrera heroin accounts for 50 percent of the city's supply, selling for $1,000 an ounce wholesale and $5,000 an ounce oo the street, officials estimate.

Heroin oot sold in Chicago is sent oo to distribution points in Los Angeles, New York aod Boston, officials said.

Mr. Meyer estimated tbat 90 percent of the heroin sold in the United States comes from Mexico, most of it hidden in cars crossiog the Rio Grande into Texas. The smuggling increased sharply with the shutdown of the French Connection.

Filipinos Probe Mystery Disease

MANILA, Oct. 12 (UPI) — A medical team flew today to a remote southern island to contain the spread of a mysterious disease that has killed 40 persons in 24 hours.

The persons died in Pangil-Agan, a fishing village with a population of about 840 that is located 450 miles south of Manila.

Military authorities on the island reported the disease. They could not specify the nature of the disease, which broke out Tuesday, because there were no doctors on the island. The only identifiable symptom was high fever, they said.

Offers to Train American Doctors

Steptoe Pushes 'Tube' Babies in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP) — Babies could be conceived outside the womb at many American medical centers within a year and probably within three months if federal rules preventing the procedure were lifted and training of doctors begun immediately, the doctor who perfected the process leading to the birth of the world's first such "test-tube" baby said yesterday.

Dr. Patrick Steptoe of Britain thus took issue with many U.S. doctors, scientists and politicians who have said that years of laboratory research — and careful consideration of the ethics of "creating life" — are oecessary before any infertile American woman can bear such a ehild.

The overriding ethical issue is the ardent desire of infertile couples for children, Dr. Steptoe said, and a number of American medical centers have physicians and scientists who could with three months' training reproduce his methods.

To help in such training, he said, he might commute between Britain and Washington if an affiliation can be worked oot with a Washington bospital.

In particular, he said, he and Dr. John Marlowe, director of medical education at Columbia Hospital for Women, have been discussing a possible joint venture.

On U.S. Visit

Dr. Steptoe, the gynecologist wbo delivered test-lube baby Louise Brown in Oldham, England, in July, spoke in an interview at Columbia Hospital. He is visiting the United States for the first time since the birth.

Dr. Steptoe called the Department of Health, Education and Welfare regulation that has blocked all test-tube baby research in the United States since 1975 a serious mistake that is delaying help for thousands of women who want babies.

He said that another child cooceived in his laboratory is due early oext year, and other groups are working with prospective mothers in England, Australia and Calcutta, where a medical group delivered the world's second such ehild last week.

This rapid development means that joining male sperm and female ova or egg cells in the laboratory may soon be considered normal therapy for infertility, free of the restrictions that the government and hospital review boards place on research.

Dr. Steptoe also disclosed several oew facts about the methods that be and his partner, Dr. Robert Edwards, used to conceive the baby.

Uotil the Brown pregnancy, Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards — and other doctors — had tried repeatedly to join sperm and ova, implant the resulting embryo in a would-be mother and bring the growing fetus to delivery.

British Research

Dr. Steptoe said he and Dr. Edwards learned:

- How to monitor the would-be mother's menstrual cycle to learn the precise time wben an ovum could be taken from her ovaries.
- How to make a bospital culture medium or laboratory broth in which to join the female's ovum with the male's sperm.
- The optimum time (2 ½ days for the Brown baby) for implanting the growing embryo back into the mother.
- Implaotation must occur through the vagina and cervix rather than through a surgical opening into the womb, because it causes the least disturbance to the embryo and mother during the crucial two weeks before the embryo grows large enough to attach itself to the womb.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. this year named an Ethies Advisory Board to recommend, perhaps early oext year, whether HEW should lift its 1975 moratorium on federally funded test-tube baby research.

The moratorium prevents even the joining of human sperm and ova in the laboratory because some persons elaim that the resulting embryo is then a human being that may oot be experimented with or destroyed.

Dr. Steptoe said that until implantation the embryo is merely potential life, not a fetus. He argued that the benefits of studying such embryos, even if some must be discarded, are overwhelming. He said this study "of the first few days of our lives" may teach doctors how birth defects begin and how to prevent them.

Obituaries

Rep. Goodloe Byron, 49, Stricken While Jogging

SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 12 (AP) — Rep. Goodloe Byron, 49, member of a Maryland Democratic political family and considered one of the best athletes in Congress, died of a heart attack yesterday while jogging.

Rep. Byron, a veteran of six Boston Marathons, had jogged 12½ miles of a planned 15-mile outing along the Potomac River when he was stricken.

Brenton Ayer, an aide who was with him, said that he "wasn't breathing hard and looked fine" before he collapsed.

He was an athlete who "knew how to read his body," said Mr. Ayer, adding that "every time we went running and he didn't feel good, he would stop and walk."

Mr. Ayer said that Rep. Byron had slowed down for a while, but resumed jogging just before he stumbled and collapsed. After trying to revive him with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, Mr. Ayer hailed a passing car and an ambulance was called to take Rep. Byron to the Washington County Hospital in Hagerstown, where he was pronounced dead.

Rep. Byron represented Maryland's 6th Congressional District, which earlier had been represented by his father, William Byron, and his mother, Katherine.

Commenting on Rep. Byron's ambitions in 1975, an associate said, "All Goodloe ever wanted to do was be wbat his father was, a congressman, and nothing more."

Irina Shaliapin

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP) — Irina Shaliapin, 78, an actress and the daughter of Soviet bass singer Fyodor Shaliapin, is dead after a long illness, Tass reported yesterday.

She devoted her life to keeping alive the memory of her father, popularizing his achievements at home and abroad and working to create a Fyodor Shaliapin museum, Tass said.

Ernst Zindel

BONN, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The father of the JU-52 Junkers airplane, Ernst Zindel, 81, has died, it was reported yesterday.

Mr. Zindel's tri-motor JU-52 was known as "Mother Ju" because it was so safe. First built in 1932, the JU-52 was still in service in 1968 as a passenger plane in Africa.

Mr. Zindel was a close co-worker of the head of the Junkers firm, Prof. Hugo Junkers, and headed the company's aircraft construction section from 1927. Mr. Zindel also designed the G-38, the first four-motor passenger plane.

The Rev. Herman Buss

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (AP) — The Rev. Herman Buss, 77, whose Capuchin Soup Kitchen has fed more than 10 million meals to Detroit's poor, died yesterday of cancer at the St. Bonaventure Monastery here.

Father Buss helped found the soup kitchen in 1929 in response to the increased oumber of poor duriog the Depression who came to the monastery to beg for food.

He, another friar and members of a Roman Catholic lay group pleaded for food from farmers and Detroit stores and fed soup and bread to as many as 3,600 persons a day.

French Air Crash Kills 5

MONTELIMAR, France, Oct. 12 (AP) — A small plane crashed while landing near here today, killing the pilot and four passengers, airport authorities said.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, October 13, 1978 *

The Street Called Straight

Now that Egyptian and Israeli diplomats are meeting in Blair House, in Washington, to decide the fate of territories that once were the imperial roadways of pharaohs, kings and calipbs, there is a strong possibility that there will be another conference, of Arab states, about the fate of Lebanon. And the two meetings, however far apart in geograpby and historical context, will surely have deep impressions on one another.

* * *

For what happens in Lebanon has an urgent meaning for Israelis. If, at last, Moslem and Christian can return to peaceful coexistence in Lebanon, it will convey a moral to all the Middle East: that differences of religion and culture may be argued out, but should not be shot out. And if Lebanese Christian fears of Syrian ambitions for a Greater Syria that will incorporate their land are resolved by negotiation, it will give hope to whatever may be talked about in, or flow from, Blair House. Finally, if there is some solution, including acceptable restraints, for the situation of the Palestinian exiles in Lebanon, it will do much to stabilize the Lebanese-Israeli frontier and diminisb the raids and counter-raids which have done so much to keep the Lebanese pot a-boiling. It will not, of course, provide a real answer to the issue of the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, but it might give some hints in that direction.

If the Arab meeting takes place in Damascus it should not be forgotten that in that ancient city is wbat St. Luke described a "street which is called Straight." Mark Twain, visiting Syria about a century ago, commented that that was "a fine piece of irony; it is the only facetious remark in the Bible." The street called Straight was "straighter than a corkscrew, but not as straight as a rainbow."

This play on words does not have implications solely for diplomacy conducted in Damascus. In Washington, the White House (and Blair House is across the street from it) is connected with the Capitol by a fine, broad street, that, to all appearances, is straight and direct: Pennsylvania Avenue. But everyone is fully aware, now that Congress is trying to close out its session without closing out its appeal to November's voters, that common sense has a great deal of difficulty in navigating between the presidential mansion and the legislature's temple. In other words, a street does not have to be misnamed "Straight" in a city where a diplomatic meeting is being held to have people realize that the ironies of diction and the tensions of emotion can do great damage to the human interest the diplomats are trying to reconcile.

* * *

So whether the diplomats, in their odd moments, contemplate a street called Straight or one called Pennsylvania Avenue, they cannot afford to forget the real concerns they are seeking to advance. Lebanon is in most urgent need of peace within itself; it is only a slight extension to point out that what Christian and Moslem need there, Arab and Israeli need in the Middle East as a whole. It is those goals that must be sought directly, through the web of historical, religious and purely selfish desires that influence so many events in the Middle East. Whether in Blair House, Damascus, or wherever leaders gather to solve difficulties by words instead of blows, it is the straight street that must be sought — not the street called Straight.

A Simple No to Unesco

In the name of press freedom, which few of them actually practice, a majority of the world's governments are trying once again to prescribe a code of conduct for the mass media. This foolish effort to codify the irreconcilable values of different political systems almost destroyed the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization two years ago. A more delicately worded declaration this year will not avert that risk. There are many things on which the Western nations should compromise their interests to promote international cooperation and understanding, but the definition of their most precious rights is not one of them.

The proposed Unesco declaration would not enhance the rights or opportunities of a single writer or broadcaster anywhere. For all its talk of "free" and "objective" information, what it really champions is something called "balance" — as defined by the declarers, who are governments. On the freedom side, the document would forever be rhetorical and unenforceable. But by presuming also to describe the "obligations" and "duties" of the media, it would predictably be the pretext for the harassment of native journalists in many nations and for the arrest or deportation of foreign correspondents. The censors and repressors of the world need no such pretext, of course; but that is no reason why the truly open societies should help supply it through a respected world agency.

The declaration would summon the mass media to combat "war propaganda," which in the Soviet Union can be nothing more than a discussion of military doctrines. It would call upon the media to assist in campaigns against "racialism," which a majority of the United Nations once equated with Zionism. It would declare it the duty of the media to disseminate the "versions of facts" presented by states that consider themselves to have been injured by news coverage, which seems to be nothing more than official propaganda. And it would declare it the duty of states, insofar as they legally can, to "ensure" that the media observe these principles.

If pressed to a vote, the declaraton would easily obtain the approval of most of the 144 nations in Unesco. What agitates many of them is frustration over the fact that the world's most sophisticated news organizations are Western in ownership and orientation. And like governments everywhere, they feel unappreciated, misrepresented and even slandered by the media. Egged on by the Soviet Union and other totalitarians, they yearn to control the foreign media at least as much as their own.

The proper but so far futile Western response has been the offer of help to those developing nations that genuinely wish to add to the flow of information, notably by developing their *own* free media operations. Technological assistance and educational exchanges are available for this purpose and Unesco could arrange for them to be provided in the most neutral possible way. It will never be trusted even with that mission, however, if it lends itself to an essentially authoritarian definition of the role of the media.

So while holding out the offer of material help, the Western delegations to this month's conference in Paris need to make it clear that they will not accept the proposed declaration in any form. There is no way Americans can negotiate definitions of press freedom with the Soviet Union or Saudi Arabia or even Brazil. If that becomes the purpose of Unesco, it will surely lose all standing in the West to do anything useful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China and the West

There is nothing to be gained by Chinese warmth if all it does is to produce greater uneasiness in Moscow and probably worse. Such anxiety might be enough to destabilize the already delicate base of understanding founded on agreements such as SALT. This must remain the crux of world peace and no kind of Chinese advocacy should be allowed to disturb it.

On the other hand, it will do no harm to let Moscow see that the Western alliance has an interest in cultivating China as a counterbalance to rising Soviet power in Europe and elsewhere. It is wrong to make the Soviet Union feel frightened and resentful; it is right to induce caution in Moscow by increasing the likelihood that trouble on one border could mean trouble on two. Sales of defensive weapons to China pose no threat to Soviet security but they could marginally and indirectly contribute to Western security.

Moreover, just as European statesmen make their own judgments over the nature of the Soviet threat without reference to or much influence from Chinas reiterated fears, so European governments can make their own judgments of how far supplying arms to China will seriously touch Soviet nerves — as distinct from provoking angry, self-justifying protest.

Europe's action can be less disturbing than any U.S. action. In the immediate future, however, the care needed must also be influenced by the likelihood of a cbange in the Soviet leadership with Mr. Brezhnev's failing health. . .Any present cooperation with China would have its limits but within them there is ample room for trust and profit on both sides.

— From the Times (London).

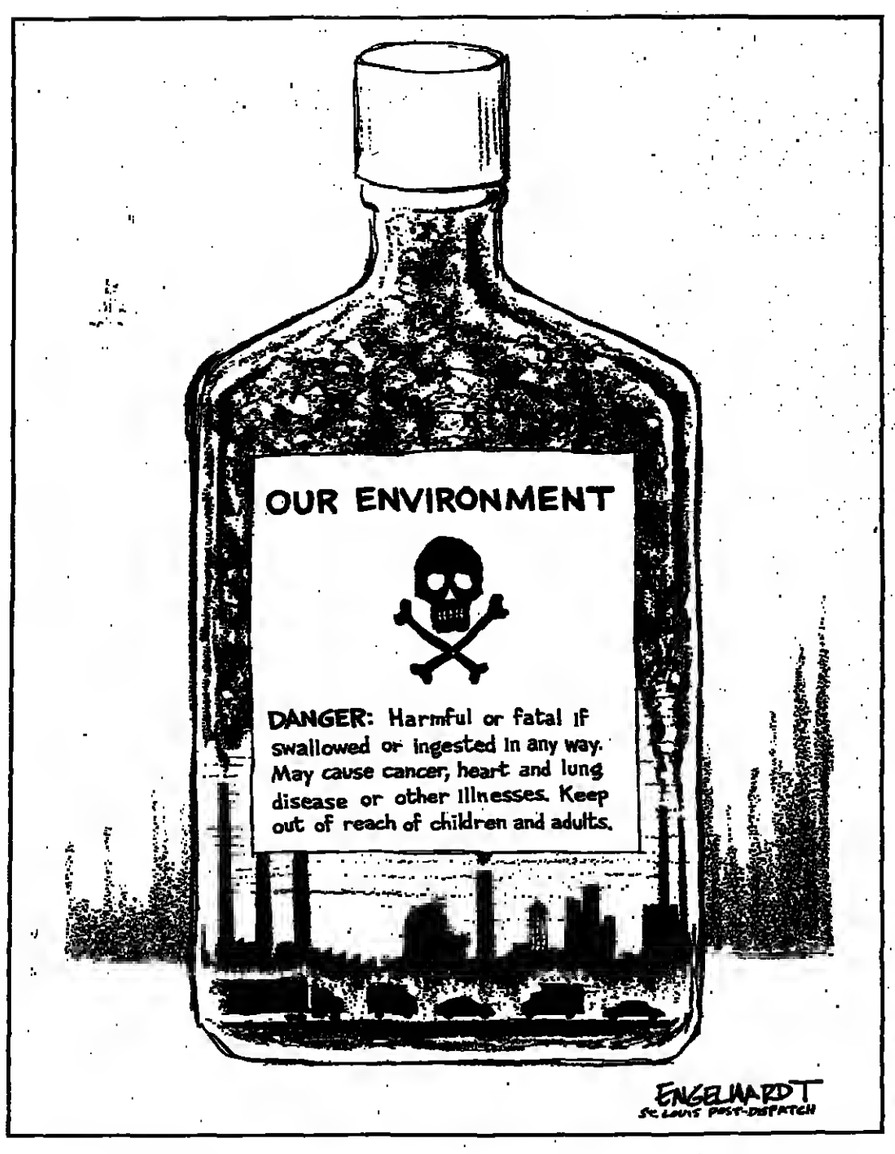
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 13, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York Evening Post says: "For two days now the editors of the great morning papers have had testimony as to the massive swindles involved in the formation of the Shipyard Trust. With one exception all bave held their peace. They remain detached from all filthy trades, consumed rather with that gentle detachment taught by the younger journalists. The old school of journalists, however, is likely to inquire whether the news is not really worth a penstroke. It should be shown if the newspapers still have any duty in guiding public opinion."

Fifty Years Ago
October 13, 1928

PARIS — The Immortals can now rise up. The Immortals are those dignified gentlemen who compose the French Academy. What they can rise up in is their new elevator, which was inaugurated yesterday under the cupole wbere the learned gentlemen assemble and pass on words and literature. While they can, few, however, yesterday did. The first hearty, M. Bertrand, entered the iron-cage and was soon followed by a workmen, who to a nervous entreaty assured M.Bertrand it could hold them both. Thus rose the first Immortal, in a ceremony simple and without rhetoric.



Polish-Czech Link Nipped

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — This time the police were there in time; and they brought friends. Radio cars were lying in wait, hidden in the woods, and detectives were ambling about among the numerous tourists at the Peak of Giants on this October Sunday on the border between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The combined operation of Czech and Polisb police turned out to be a total success.

The third encounter of a very special kind between delegates of the Polish Workers Self Defense Committee (created after the strikes of June, 1976) and emissaries of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 movement, (formed in January of last year to demand civil rights) did not take place.

The members of both rights groups were arrested near the resort of Karpacz, even before reaching the "Path of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship," a long stretch near the border where citizens of both countries usually meet without going through the usual fastidious formalities and where the police are less punctilious than elsewhere along the frontier.

This time, however, the police were more conscientious than ever. Adam Michnik and Jan Litynski, two leaders of the Polisb group, were arrested on their side of the frontier and released 48 hours later in Warsaw. Jaroslav Sabata, one of the three spokesmen for the Charter 77 group, is still in prison in Prague, charged with resisting arrest.

The combined operation of the two police forces was not really a surprise. What is astonishing is that representatives of the democratic movements of these two Communist countries were able to meet twice before without great difficulty.

The first meeting took place in the Tatra mountains of Czechoslovakia last August for the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of that country. This unprecendented event signified the desire of both movements to cooperate and coordinate their activities and also to give this cooperation a quasi-institutional status. A communique following that meeting declared that the parties had discussed "various forms of cooperation."

The two organizations began cooperating immediately. At the request of the Prague group, the Polish movement informed the Western press of an appeal made in favor of three Czechoslovak democrats who were sentenced to prison in August for having disseminated the text of Charter 77.

Letter Published

Last month, a second meeting was held between the dissidents of the two countries. This time, the delegates decided to set up working committees, to exchange information on a regular basis and to issue joint declarations. At the end of this conference, they published an open letter, signed by both groups, expressing solidarity with "those who stand up for the rights of man in East Germany, Soviet Armenia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Soviet Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, the Soviet Union, Romania and the Ukraine . . ." It also made an appeal in favor of political prisoners within the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, the democratic groups of both nations also agreed to organize "an international political seminar on the significance of independent initiatives in the countries of Eastern Europe." That, probably, was more than the authorities could take. The joint action of democratic groups within the Communist countries led quite naturally to joint countermeasures by the Communist regimes.

The police operation at the Peak of Giants reportedly was very carefully organized. According to Polisb sources, it was the execution by political forces of a political plan worked out at the highest level.

It is common knowledge in both Prague and Warsaw that Czech authorities are constantly trying to pressure the Polish government to bear down more severly on dissidents. Ideological issues (the euphemism used in Eastern Europe to designate repression of dissidence) have been high on the agenda of every meeting between Czech and Polish officials.

Vasyl Bilak, the Czech Communist Party's sinister No. 2 man, who is responsible for "ideology," and his aides in charge of propaganda, have often discussed with their Polish counterparts the need to reinforce the "unity of the international Communist movement."

The combined police operation at the Peak of Giants, was part of this effort. What remains unclear is to what extent this "ideological cooperation" with Czechoslovakia may change in the prudent and cautious policy that Poland has observed toward its democratic movements. Up to now, Warsaw has shown a spot of malign neglect toward the 25 clandestine publications — which publish a total of more than 50,000 copies — as well as to the Free University where such subjects as history and sociology are taught, subjects that are banned in the official schools. In addition to all this, there is the uneasy Catholic Church which, in a recent pastoral letter read throughout the country, has demanded an end to censorship, the very basis of any Communist authority.

This type of situation would be intolerable and unthinkable for Czech authorities, as well as for those in the Soviet Union or East Germany, countries which neighbor upon Poland, which are under stricter control and which are very much exposed to ideological contamination.

A Polish intellectual confided recently: "We don't really know how much longer we will be able to live in Poland as in a sort of oasis of tolerance [everything is relative] surrounded by countries that are highly vulnerable to infection from the Polish example and which feel threatened by it. Internal and external pressures are very strong and the only Comecon that really works is the police Comecon. The dissidents' idea of bolding an international seminar and their goal of internationalizing the opposition in Eastern Europe may well have been the straw that broke the camel's back.

"If this is really what did it, then we can expect both Polish and Czech authorities will do everything that is in their power to see to it that this seminar takes place . . . not at the Peak of Giants, but in some dungeon in Prague or Warsaw."

Vance to Pretoria: Mission Impossible?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The diplomatic performance of Cyrus Vance in recent weeks has won admiration from professionals and increasing recognition from a public usually drawn to more glittering figures. His vital role at Camp David was generously acknowledged by President Carter. Since then he has brought the SALT negotiations near to agreement and dealt sensitively with the Lebanese crisis — among many items on a grinding schedule.

This weekend Vance is off on a mission that will test his skill and stamina to the full. He is going to South Africa to talk with its new government about the future of Namibia. To many, that will seem a dim and distant subject. But in its way the Namibian question is as urgent as anything on the secretary of state's agenda.

What happens about Namibia in the next few weeks could decide whether there is a real chance for peaceful change in southern Africa. It could decide whether the Russians and Cubans move more deeply into Africa, internationalizing the conflicts there. It could decide whether racial differences in the United States begin to embitter U.S. attitudes toward Africa.

Dangers

Namibia presents such dangers, and opportunities, because of its peculiar history. As South-West Africa, it was administered under League of Nations mandate by South Africa. For years now, the United Nations has been trying to make South Africa give the huge and sparsely-populated territory independence. Last spring, South Africa accepted a Namibian plan drafted by a UN contact group of five Western countries: the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada. The plan was for South Africa to withdraw most of its troops, for the UN to send a force and observe elections, and for Namibia then to become independent.

But last month South Africa withdrew its agreement, saying that the UN wanted to send too many troops and delay the election too long. The evident fear was of a victory for the Namibian guerrilla group, SWAPO. To head that off, South Africans said they would conduct their own election in Namibia in early December — an election tht SWAPO and other, nonviolent African parties will boycott.

Vance and representatives of the other four countries in the contact group are going to Pretoria in a last effort to bring South Africa back to the agreed plan. On Monday and Tuesday they are to meet the new Prime Minister Pieter Botha. He has said that, "The door is open." But on examination, those words do not offer much hope.

Botha and other South African officials have said flatly that they will not call off their December election in Namibia. They suggest that, afterwards, the Western five can talk with the elected Namibians about broadening the base of their government and making it internationally acceptable.

But that is hardly a realistic suggestion. The election itself will not be accepted as free or fair by the West. To this day South Africa has not pulled one of its soldiers out of Namibia, or released political prisoners as promised in the agreed plan. Under those conditions, and with most parties boycotting it, the election will be a virtually uncontested victory for the party backed by South Africa, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The South Africans surely know that such an exercise will not be credible to anyone except the credulous. They must know also that, as a result, even moderate African states will be more inclined to support guerrilla activity, and that the chances of direct Cuban involvement will increase. Why, then, would Botha and his colleagues proceed on that course? The answer must be that they believe South Africa is now essentially invulnerable to pressure from either black Africa or the West. Or rather, they are convinced that the pressure will consist largely of words, not action. And they have some reason for that belief.

Reality

The other day Zambia decided to use Rhodesian railways again, to ship copper out through South Africa and bring fertilizer in from there. The move demonstrated the reality of South Africa's economic leverage on the continent — and the difficulty the black states would have totally cutting ties with it.

As to the Western powers, South Africa seems confident now that they will not allow economic sanctions against investment or oil or other supplies. The belief is that they count too much on trade with South Africa — Britain notably but also France and West Germany — and so would veto any sanctions resolution in the UN Security Council.

That calculation, for all its plausibility, could be wrong. The five Western countries worked together with rare commitment in the Namibian contact group precisely because they think an explosion in southern Africa would endanger their interests as well as Africa's.

Now they must convince Botha that their policy is more than words. The responsibility will rest especially on Vance. Perhaps, meeting that quiet man, Botha will see in him South Africans' best hope for gaining the U.S. understanding that they truly crave.

A Writer-Witness From Iran

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — It isn't often that you meet a person who is putting his life on the line for freedom of speech. But that is what Gholam-Hossein Sa'edi is about to do — by returning to his homeland.

He is an Iranian author, playwright and psychiatrist, who in past years has been imprisoned, tortured and harassed by the government of Iran. News reports regularly tell of the country's turmoil. At the moment, Sa'edi is in the United States arranging with Random House for the publication of several of his books. Invited by the Association of American Publishers, he has been meeting with a number of U.S. writers who gladly befriend artists being victimized by dictators or juntas around the world.

Sa'edi, called by The New York Times "Iran's most popular writer," has been heartened by the unexpectedly strong support he has found among U.S. authors and publishers for his work and beliefs. He could easily absorb this fraternity and remain indefinitely in this country to enjoy a pleasant exile.

But he rejects that option. He is going back to Iran. He will return to Tehran to risk facing whatever dangers or punishments the Iranian secret police may choose to inflict.

Sympathy in the United States for this particular writer — a portly man of 43 who speaks softly and enjoys conversations about literature — is due as much to his own courage as to the honored tradition from which he speaks. He is a writer-witness, given moral legitimacy because he is willing to face down the mentality of terror that has been resisted heroically by other writers: Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet Union, Kim Chi Ha in South Korea, Pra Maoedya Ananta Toer in Indonesia, Mihajlo Mihajlov in Yugoslavia, Samad Ismail in Malaysia.

These are among the lucky few whose words have been internationally hailed. For them, as well as countless lesser-known writers, the Gulag Archipelago has become a franchise of cruelty run by governments so weak in self-confidence that no free exchange of ideas is allowed.

Groups like Amnesty International document the violence used in more than 70 countries to punisb writers and others who insist on committing the crime of independent thought. But it is hard for Americans to become roused by the problem. It is distant. It is immense.

That is much the importance of Gholam-Hossein Sa'edi. By raising his voice, he is helping to show that in the pain of one writer now visible in this country, the pain of all writers who are not visible is real.

"When a country is oppresssed," he argues, "the exchanges between countries like Iran and America are not between the citizens but between the governments. But governments do not represent the feelings of the people. This is the duty of the writers and artists, because citizens buy their works by free choice. This is my concern right now — that neither the Iranian nor the U.S. governments destroy the enduring culture of Iran."

Sa'edi says that the most frequent question he is asked by Americans is wby return to chaotic Iran when he bas a haven here. He admits that be could quietly settle in, do some teaching and writing, and live well.

Social Suicide

"But for me" he says, "being away from my country is social and cultural suicide. The source of my creativity is from the atmosphere that I am in, in which I have grown. If you take a plant from its roots, it dries up."

How will Sa'edi fare when he returns to Iran? The Washington Post reported last week that "in the past 20 years bundreds of Iranian students abroad who were accused of taking part in foreign demonstrations against the shah were arrested when they came home. Many were jailed for up to seven years." Of late, though, with the country now under martial law and the shah facing the most organized opposition in his 25-year reign, the government has promised a liberalization to bring on a new day of "political freedoms and social justice." Amnesty has been declared for many political prisoners.

Either way, Sa'edi is about to take his chances. His treatment will tell much about the government's new sincerity.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Gap in France

William Pfaff (IHT, Sept. 27) discusses the gap between university intellectuals and the people who administer France. From my point of view, the gap causes maladministration, and a general inability on the part of the technocrats to solve the problems that are peculiar to this age.

The press, both over here and in Western Europe, stubbornly refuses to discuss real problems. Real problems are those which have preoccupied men for centuries. Our present problems, or at least the way they are interpreted, are due to a complete lack of control over the environment. Liberals say that such control is no longer possible. First of all, I would say that control has to exist if we are to have civilized life again. And secondly, how do they know it is no longer possible? They make little effort to achieve it.

The French government has done much more in the way of analyzing modern conditions and their causes than most governments. My only complaint is, that by having a liberal bent, it does not seem to be exerting its utmost to have the laws respected, to control what is going on in the country, or to impose a rational order on society. This is particularly serious in Europe, it seems to me, since civilization has always been transmitted by that rational order.

Personally, I agree with Marx and Lenin, this much at least, that without discipline, without cohesion, without respect for the laws and strong-willed leaders in authority, no country can be run at all (at least according to any minimum standard.)

The experience I have had of intellectuals at modern universities is that many of them are way ahead of the authorities in their thinking and in their understanding of our age. Technocrats, by and large, do not understand the trends, and being very conservative, they block progress; and have blocked it for the past 30 years, with serious results. They have the power, but they do not use it for a constructive purpose, that is to drive the country towards some positive aims in the future. Because of all this, all the creative energies in each country have been dammed up, and we are all prevented from going *forward*.

JEROME MINOT.
New York.

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Theater

'Travesties': Odd Trio In Zurich

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT) — Zurich during World War I is the haunt of Tom Stoppard's "Travesties," which Guy Dumur has faithfully translated and which is offered at the Odeon by the Centre Dramatique of Lausanne.

Neutral Switzerland in those years of European upheaval was the refuge of those who sought shelter from the storm. Professional pacifists, deserters, spies and ivory-tower aesthetes found temporary sanctuary there, as did revolutionaries of all lands and brands.

Stoppard prefers the particular to the general, and his background of international chaos is dimly drawn. Instead he focuses on three famous men: James Joyce, Lenin and Tristan Tzara, the founder of the Dada movement, all of whom lived in Zurich at the same time. As Stoppard's title suggests, he sends them up.

Lenin and some mixed company in "Travesties."

Dotage

They are recollected by one Henry Carr, a nonentity in the British diplomatic service - and Carr does his remembering in his dotage, 50 years after the fact. He was best acquainted with Joyce, whom he regarded as an impossible, quarrelsome Irishman, a man reluctant to settle paltry debts.

Tzara apparently was a sort of human mosquito, giving no one peace as he practiced as well as preached Dadaism.

Carr's memory of Lenin is foggy. He saw him at work in the local library before the Germans arranged his passage to the Finland Station in order to remove Russia from the Eastern front. In lieu of information from Carr, Stoppard lets his own imagination roam. In the evening's second half we have the Bolshevik Caesar delivering grandiose post-takeover addresses in which he severely qualifies his credo now that his theories are in action.

"Travesties" is a piece of literate fooling, with overtones of clever undergraduate persiflage. It is often amusing, though both overdone and overlong. Much of it, one feels, will be lost on audiences to whom its artistic and political asides are mere blanks. The gist of its jest is that Carr, witness to history in the making, was too stupid to comprehend what was happening.

Road Company

The Stoppard script requires players versed in the exacting art of extravaganza shadings. In its London National Theater production it got them, at least to a sufficient degree. By comparison, the version of the Lausanne troupe is road company stuff.

Francois Germond is acceptable as the smug, grumpy nitwit Carr. Patrick Lipp, once he gets going (he benefits from a remarkable makeup job), makes a lively Lenin; Jean-Luc Bideau is an odd choice for Joyce, and as he doesn't have his model's melodious voice, songs have been eliminated to theatrical disadvantage. Roger Jendly's Tzara is an escaped provincial musical-comedy jumping-jack, while Andre Steiger's direction continually lapses into slow motion.

Stoppard's mordant wit is best when brief — as in the two playlets that compose "Dirty Linen." What he has written here are several long, loosely-bound skits that are consistent for setting and period, but are unrelated thematically. Indeed, they are in contrast: Were two men and two destinies ever more disparate than Lenin and Joyce? Their only point of contact was geographical. Stoppard, like countryman Harold Pinter, is basically a sketch author. On more extended excursions, the works of both soon become winded.

* * *

"Les Aiguilleurs" (at the Theatre de L'Oeuvre) falls into another category. The product of a young Irishman, Brian Phelan, it is a one-act play in two parts. This stretching of an anecdote, though not recommended, fails to damage what might otherwise be merely a curtain-raiser, for a sense of suspense is strongly retained.

Two daffy old stationmasters stay put in their signal-house — and collect full pay by mail — long after service on a London-outskirts railroad line has been permanently discontinued. They spend their days pretending that they are still on active duty. One telephones urgent orders to the other; on the floor a toy electric train is kept at full charge.

Their happy tranquility is shattered by the appearance of a young, rowdy railroad hand who, because of another bureaucratic mixup, has been appointed their assistant. He learns their secrets and threatens to report them for fraud. The only way they can get rid of this bully, they reason, is to kill him. You must discover the outcome for yourself.

The great world is reproduced in the distorted tiny world of these two old codgers' muddled minds, and this minidrama, faintly echoing the Grand Guignol's prime, has a binding intensity. It is superbly acted by Jacques Dufilho as the more insane oldster, by Georges Wilson as the craftier of the pair and by Fabrice Eberand as the destructive intruder.

* * *

"Succes" (at the Theatre 347) is a spectacle of handbox proportions by Javier Arroyuelo and Rafael Lopez Sanchez, with music by Carlos d'Alessio. Paloma Picasso, daughter of the painter, has designed the costumes and decor, both wittily *outre* and theatrically appropriate.

The libretto, such as it is, shoots at some already riddled targets, the mockery being aimed at the lurid publicity given in the United States to those who have attained notoriety. It begins with the biography of a glamorous movie star — is there one today under 50? — who has gigolo trouble and daughter trouble and is imprisoned for murder. She re-emerges as a television celebrity after serving her sentence.

In chic, campy style, the production stalks such trendy prey as the vogue for psychoanalysis, a war hero, an Olympic champion, a pop crooner a la Elvis Presley and oriental drug-trafficking — stalks them and the U.S. penchant for reveling in their sensational aspects. A minor revue, perhaps more suited to the cafe theater than elsewehre, "Succes" is made sufficiently entertaining by a tongue-in-cheek performance by an alert and agile company of bright youngsters.

Music

New Paris Concert Hall Will Get in Tune Today

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT) — A radically innovative concert hall makes its public debut here tomorrow night with a program of works composed on the premises and in which the hall itself — which can be "tuned" like an instrument — will literally play an active role.

Concert hall is hardly the right term, although it will do for tomorrow night. It could just as easily be designated a theater, a laboratory, a recording studio, an instrument, or a highly specialized scientific tool, and it will be all of those things separately and sometimes together. And although its capacity of 300 to 400 seats is an obvious limitation for a "concert hall," it will be the site of acoustical research that will almost certainly have drastic implications for concert halls of the future.

The place in question is the *Espace de Projection*, the public extension of IRCAM — the Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique/Musique — the musical research center headed by Pierre Boulez and installed in a four-level, acoustically isolated, building beneath a small square between the Centre Georges Pompidou (of which it is a part) and the Eglise Saint-Merri.

Raw State

In its raw state the *Espace* is a box whose official dimensions are 15½ meters wide by 24 long and 11½ high, with no permanent stage or seating arrangement. The futuristic element of this experimental hall is that it has variable acoustical properties (reverberation time can be adjusted anywhere from 0.8 to 4 seconds — like going from a padded cell to an echo chamber) and variable space.

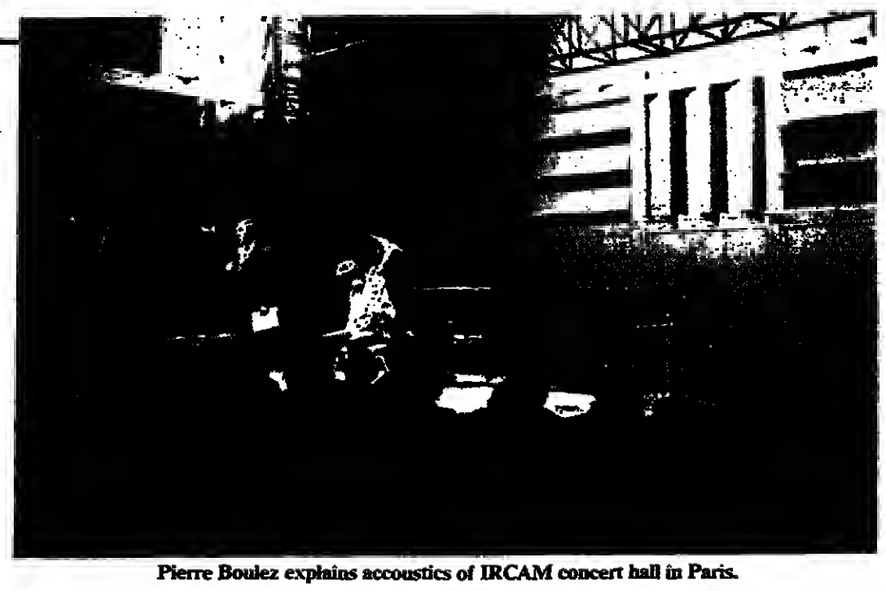
The most visually remarkable element of the *Espace* is the surface of its walls and ceiling, almost totally covered with 172 *periactes*, each of which contains three rotating prisms, each prism with three acoustically different surfaces — absorbant, reflecting or diffusing. Each *periacte* can be independently controlled. With each one having seven different positions; the variability of the room's acoustics is almost infinite.

Another feature is that the ceiling is divided into three rectangular panels, each of which can be lowered almost to the floor, with steel curtains to close off the free space when they are at different levels. Both the acoustical and spatial properties can be fixed in advance and left that way or programmed to change in the course of a performance or experiment.

The *Espace* is linked to the seven studios in the 59.2-million-franc research center, and like them is acoustically isolated on a box-within-a-box principle.

The first series of concerts, tomorrow through Monday, comprises two works commissioned by IRCAM and composed with the use of its research facilities, which have been in operation for the better part of a year. "Arcus," by the German York Hoeller, employs a small orchestra and a tape made by computer-modified instrumental sounds. "Wellenspiele," by the Swiss composer Balz Truempy, involves the interaction of an orchestra of piano and 14 instruments with a newly developed (at IRCAM) digital sound synthesizer functioning in "real time."

Although Boulez has insisted on the fundamental research mission of IRCAM, even the scientific studies have a human element. Gerald Bennett, the head of IRCAM's "diagonal" (or coordinating) department, says that the *Espace* will be used to study "new relationships between composer and musician, composer and scientist, composer and audience," and that here "the artistic reflection which is IRCAM's very reason for being will find concrete musical expression."



Pierre Boulez explains accoustics of IRCAM concert hall in Paris.

Sharps and Flats

ON TOUR — Ray Charles and his show will be in London Oct. 13 at the Royal Albert Hall at 7:30 p.m.; in Munich Oct. 17 at the Kongresssaal des Deutschen Museums at 8 p.m. and in Paris Oct. 18 and 19 at the Salle Pleyel at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. both nights.

Rory Gallagher, touring France, is in Dijon Oct. 13 at the Palais des Sports and in Clermont Ferrand Oct. 14; he will be in Le Mans the 16th, Nantes the 17th, Poitiers the 18th and Bordeaux the 19th.

B.B. King, touring Britain, is in Birmingham Oct. 13 at the Odeon at 7 p.m., in London Oct. 14 and 15 at the Hammersmith Odeon at 7 p.m. and in Manchester Oct. 16 at the Free Trade Hall, at 7 p.m.

LONDON — Leo Sayer is at the Palladium Oct. 15 at 6 and 8 p.m., Johnny Mathis at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 16 and 17 at 6 and 9 p.m., Jack Jones at the Palladium Oct. 16-21, Smokey at the Rainbow Oct. 21, and Joe Pass and the Tommy Whittle quartet at Ronnie Scott's nightly.

MUNICH — Chuck Berry and the Darts will be at the Kongresssaal des Deutshen Museums Oct. 15 at 7:30 p.m.

PARIS — Archie Shepp, with Siegfried Kessler, Wilbur Little and Clifford Jarvis, will be at the Forum des Halles Oct. 15 at 8 p.m. Woody Herman and his umpteenth band is at the Stadium Oct. 17 at 8 and 10 p.m.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

London Stage

'Lulu' Falls Short of Noel Coward's Best

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT) — Noel Coward's reputation did not suffer the usual decline that follows death, probably because it had suffered that slump earlier, although he lived long enough to be acclaimed once again as a master of high comedy.

But if anything can damage his secure position, it is "Look After Lulu" at the Haymarket, his version of Feydeau's farce, "Occupe-toi d'Amelie," which was first seen in New York in 1959. The play is a mess, and Patrick Garland's direction is messier, although sometimes it is an enjoyable mess.

Coward failed to combine high comedy with low farce, and his own wit, depending often on a suspension or defiance of moral values, undermines the conventional attitudes on which farce relies for its fun.

Amorous Activities

Lulu's amorous activities, as she finds herself unexpectedly in bed with the wrong man or rushes back from her wedding to fling herself into the arms of an impatient would-be lover, excite no disapproval. There is not the fear of discovery in compromising positions that fueled Feydeau's farce. Gentlemen do lose their trousers, but with a stylish aplomb, and seem delighted to be caught parading in their underwear.

Having dispensed with the comedy of embarrassment, based on a propriety that he found ridiculous, Coward is still stuck with the original structure of the play. So he decorates it with some witty remarks that either draw attention to the ridiculous aspects of the original or add momentary irrelevance.

Garland's direction is as mixed, veering from laborious slapstick to attempts at elegant comedy. Some actors stay within the conventions of farce. Clive Francis' hunched, splay-footed butt of most of the jokes is a perfect farcical creation matched by Fenella Fielding, who is encouraged to overact outrageously as a duchess who is also an actress manque.

But Geraldine McEwan gives a less stylized performance — or rather a performance in a high comedy style — as Lulu, which is equally effective, if occasionally confusing: She and Miss Fielding clash horribly in their scenes together.

* * *

At the Vaudeville Theater, "An Evening With Dave Allen" is exactly what it claims to be: time spent with a professional comedian who also plays the professional Irishman and professional drunk. Allen's act is best suited to a nightclub.

He is an able and engaging comedian, though stretching his talents in occupying the stage for so long on his own — he lacks the verbal flair or eccentric personality that would make so prolonged an exposure continually amusing.

What is less pleasing is that for a comic who sets himself up as some sort of social commentator — a whiskey-barrel philospher at least — he chooses the safest of targets (attacking television commercials is the limit of his daring) and hangs whole routines on outmoded attitudes: Do people still threaten thumb-sucking children that the bogeyman will come around with scissors and cut off their thumbs?

Allen seems to think they so, which suggests that it's a long time since he actually took a look at the society he lives in, even if through the bottom of a glass. His habit of setting up straw figures and then gleefully demolishing them soon reduces his act to the level of any other quick-tongued entertainer with a good memory for gags.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 12

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.18	5.8	9	54	36½	36¼	26¼	
23¾	15⅝	AMF	1.24	5.5	18	805	23⅛	22½	22⅝	—1
15¾	9⅝	APL	1	8.8	15	167	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
45⅝	32⅞	ARA	1.64	3.8	18	7	43⅛	43	43	— ½
31⅝	19	ASA	1	3.4		687	30⅝	29¼	29¾	— ¾
14⅞	7¾	ATD	.40	4.0	7	192	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.4	15	905	35⅝	34¾	35⅜	+ ¼
23½	11	AcmeC	1	4.3	9	128	23	22⅞	23	+ ¾
6¼	2¾	AdmDg	.84	.8	0	17	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13	11¼	AdaEx	1.11	8.8		57	13	12⅝	12⅝	
8½	4	AdmMi	.20e	2.9	9	13	7⅛	7	7	
32⅞	12½	Addrsg	.28	1.0	11	165	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅝
45¾	51	AetnaLf	2.20	5.3	5	575	42½	41⅝	41¾	— ⅝
15	12⅛	Aguirre				8	14½	14¼	14⅛	+ ¼
26¾	15⅝	Ahmans	1	3.9	5	31	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Alleen				90	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60	2.1	11	126	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	
26¾	13⅝	AirbFrt	1	4.2	13	31	24¼	23¾	24	+ ¾
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.5	17	26	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ¼
10	15¾	AlaGas	1.48	8.7	5	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
9¾	0½	AlaP dpf	.87	10.		21	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
114	102	AlaP pf	11	10.		z50	107	107	107	—1
104½	90⅞	AlaP pf	9.44	9.4		118	100	96¾	100	+1½
91	79¼	AlaP pf	8.16	9.4		z230	86¾	86¾	86¾	
93	80¾	AlaP pf	8.28	9.9		z70	83½	83	83½	
22¼	12¾	Alaskin	.64	3.7	14	97	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
40	15⅝	Albany	1	2.8	11	155	36½	35¼	35⅝	+ ½
9⅞	6⅝	Alberto	.36	4.1	14	20	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.3	10	26	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+1
37	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	3.9	6	1239	36½	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅞
31⅜	20¼	AlcoStd	1.16	3.9	7	9	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
8½	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	5.8	18	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26	13⅞	AllgCp	.80a	3.2	9	259	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ⅝
15	3⅝	AllegAir			3	264	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	24½	Allg pf	1.87	7.1		28	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
28¼	14¼	AllgLd	1.28	7.1	0	21	10	17⅝	10	
38⅝	35	AllgL pf	3	5.2		10	36¾	36¾	36¾	
23⅞	20½	AllgL pr	2.19	9.3		160	23½	23¼	23½	
21⅞	17¾	AllgPw	1.72	9.6	9	432	18⅛	18	10	
19⅛	14⅝	AllenGp	1	5.5	7	39	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
35	29¼	Allergan	.50		16	24	31⅛	31¼	31⅜	
45⅝	34½	AlldCh	2	5.4	8	415	37⅛	36¼	36¾	+ ⅝
15½	10	AlldMnt	.80	6.2	9	128	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅝
20	18⅜	AlldStr	1.40	5.4	7	87	25⅜	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
3	2	AlldSup				19	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
20⅝	22⅛	AllisCh	1.80	4.3	6	180	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
16⅞	8⅞	AllrAu	.60b	3.8	12	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
22¼	13¼	AlphPr	.72a	3.5	6	31	20⅞	20⅝	20½	— ½
52½	38½	Alcoa	3	3.8	9	2231	u53	21⅜	52¼	— ¼
26	17¾	AmlSug	1	4.9	75	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	4.5	20	340	50¼	49	49½	—1⅝
126½	81	Amax pf	5.25	4.3		9	123	120¾	121	—1¼
49½	20	Amax pf	3	6.5		39	46¼	46	40	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅞	Amcord	1	5.1	0	111	20⅛	19¾	19¾	
26⅝	19¾	Amrce	1.20	5.4	6	25	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
41¾	36¾	Amrc pf	2.60	6.9		4	37¾	37¾	37¾	
33¼	22⅛	AHess	1b	3.1	10	207	32⅛	31¾	32	— ½
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	4.9		2	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	+ ½
19¾	0	AmAir	.40	2.3	6	307	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
9¼	2⅞	AmAir	wt			151	7½	7⅜	7½	
22⅞	20¾	AAir pf	2.18	11.		308	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ¼
20½	15	ABaker	1.20b	6.7	7	11	18	18	18	+ ⅜
52	39⅝	ABrnds	3.50	6.8	8	78	51⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
25½	22½	ABrd pf	1.70	6.9		8	24½	24½	24½	— ½
42	37	ABdcst	n1.20	2.9	9	718	u43¼	40⅝	41½	+ ⅛
20½	12½	ABldM	.60	3.2	9	24	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅜	AmCan	2.70	6.8	7	67	39⅞	39⅝	39½	— ½
23⅞	20⅝	ACan pf	1.75	8.2		1	31⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	ACentry				85	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
45⅛	16⅛	ACredI	1.20	3.8	11	35	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.1	10	434	30	29½	29½	— ¼
13¼	8	AmDistl				29	11¼	10⅝	11½	+ ½
24	23⅝	ADT	1.08	3.8	10	45	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
11¾	6½	ADualVt				1	11	11	11	
25¼	21⅞	AEIPw	2.18	9.2	18	272	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
40⅝	31½	AmExp	1.60	4.6	9	1095	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ¾
17⅛	11¾	AFamil	.50b	3.6	6	96	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	21⅝	AGIBd	1.96e	8.8		11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.1		24	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
29¾	18⅛	AGnIns	.90b	3.4	4	427	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	25¾	AGIn pf	1.80	5.4		11	23¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
13	8½	AHoritLf	.40	3.6	9	18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
23½	16¼	AmHoist	1	5.4	0	89	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
32¾	26½	AHome	1.30	4.4	14	1157	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
142¾	117½	AHome pf	2	1.5		2	123	132	132	—1½
32⅞	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.5	12	848	27¾	27½	27⅛	— ½
10⅞	4⅝	AmInvst	.30	2.9	27	104	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
31¼	15	AMI	.60b	2.2	11	53	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ¼
7½	3⅝	AmMotrs			54	718	6⅝	6¼	6½	
47½	38⅝	ANatR	3	6.5	9	87	46⅝	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¼	AShip	.80	5.6	7	24	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
53⅛	31	AStand	2.40	4.8	7	76	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
9¾	6⅞	ASterll	.32	3.8	20	88	8⅝	8¼	8½	
37⅝	27½	AmStrs	2.24	6.2	7	23	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	+ ⅝
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.2	8	1601	64⅝	63⅝	63¾	— ¾
67¼	59¾	ATT pf	4	6.8		20	67	66¾	66⅛	— ⅜
50⅞	45⅛	ATT pf	3.64	7.8		109	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅜
21¾	46¼	ATT pf	3.74	7.8		18	48	47¾	48	+ ⅜
14	11	AWatWk	.84	6.9	5	17	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
14¾	12	AWat pf	1.25	9.6		z300	13	13	15	
15	12¾	AWa 5pf	1.25	8.9		z550	14	15¼	14	— ¼
23¼	15	Ameron	1	5.2	6	14	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	AmesD	.40	2.8	6	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	27⅞	Ametek	1.60	4.8	18	22	33⅜	23½	33⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅞	Amfac	1	5.4	6	69	18¾	10¼	18⅛	— ⅜
24½	12¼	AMIC	.20	.9	18	330	23⅛	23¼	23½	+ ¼
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.8	15	218	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	— ⅜
16½	9⅞	Ampco	.60	4.0	8	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
19⅞	8⅝	Ampex			14	367	17¾	16½	17¼	+ ½
6⅞	1½	AmrepCp				3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	— ½
21	15½	Amstor	1.35	7.7	12	46	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
0¼	7⅛	Amst pf	.60	9.2		18	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	
55	44	Amst pf	2.65	5.5		2	48	48	48	+ ⅛
40	31¾	Amsted	1.48	3.7	9	434	40⅛	39	39½	— ⅜
31⅝	25⅛	AnchrH	1.60	5.2	7	18	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ½
26	19⅛	AndClay	1	4.0	8	20	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
8¼	5¼	Angelica	.30	3.9	9	20	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Anixter	.28	2.4	18	53	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ½
18⅝	7⅝	AnsulCo	.53t	3.4	18	26	16	15¾	15¾	— ½
26½	15½	Apache	.60	2.2	13	88	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
22½	12½	ApldDig			12	467	14⅛	13¾	14	— ½
49¾	28½	ApldDig pfl		3.8		3	33	33	33	
11	2⅛	ApplMg			20	48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26⅝	15	ArcataN	.84	3.6	8	87	22⅛	23¼	23¼	
21⅞	15	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	9	125	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
11¾	5	ArcticEn1			11	54	10⅝	18	18	— ⅝
7⅛	4½	Aristar			8	91	6¼	6½	4⅛	
21⅞	18¾	ArizPS	1.60	8.1	7	189	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
117¾	100¼	ArlPpf	10.70	9.8		z100	118	109½	109½	— ½
10⅛	9	ArkBst	.40	3.6	8	109	17⅝	16¾	14⅝	+ ⅜
36⅞	29¾	ArkLGs	2.20	6.8	7	49	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	ArlenRty				333	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
8⅞	6¼	Armada			18	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22⅛	19⅝	Armco			6	453	22⅜	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
30½	26⅛	Arm pf	2.10	7.2		23	29½	29¼	29½	
21⅜	14⅝	ArmstCk	1	4.9	11	149	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
23	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20	4.0	6	157	31¼	29⅞	20	— ¼
25⅞	19½	AroCorp	1	5.0	11	2	20	20	20	— ¼
23⅞	16	Arvin	1	5.9	4	70	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ½
37	26⅜	Arvin pf	2	7.1		4	28¼	28	28	— ¼
20⅞	13	Asarco	.40	2.4		424	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
46⅞	27	AshlOil	2	4.3	9	865	46⅜	44	44	— ½
28⅞	18⅛	AsdDG	1.60	7.6	7	447	20	19½	19⅜	
20	12⅛	Athlone	1	5.3	6	13	19	10⅝	18⅞	+ ½
23⅝	20	AtCyEl	1.74	5.0	12	77	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	43½	AtlRich	2.40	4.2	18	1162	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ¾
190	151½	AtlRc pf	3	1.6		3	u193	191	191	+1
52	45	AtlRc pf	3.75	8.3		z20	46	40	45	
65⅛	51¾	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.2		60	68	67¼	67¼	— ⅝
18⅛	10½	AtlasCp				47	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	22	AutoDta	.52	1.6	10	102	33½	23	32¼	+ ¼
25	12¾	AvcoCp	1	3.3	3	206	31⅞	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅝
70	41	Avco pf	3.20	4.8		8	66	66	86	— ½
87½	40	Avco pf	4.20	5.5		2	77	76½	76½	— ½
19⅛	12¼	Avery	.52	3.2	18	325	17½	16⅛	16⅝	—1
23⅝	14	Avnet	.70	3.3	0	217	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
63	43¼	Avon	2.60	4.5	16	658	59	50	50⅛	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
3	1½	BT Mtg				16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a	4.3	14	195	9⅞	9	9⅜	
35⅞	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.3	14	205	34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ½
24⅝	13¾	BaldwU	1	4.5	6	9	23¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
36⅞	24¼	BldU pf	2.06	6.8		2	34⅛	34	34¼	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅝	BallCp	1.20	4.5	7	14	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¾
71¾	18	BallyMf	.18	.2	23	876	51¼	49⅛	50⅝	
28½	24½	BaltGE	2.28	8.9	0	126	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
58½	48⅛	Balt pfB	4.50	8.7		z200	52	21	52	
26¼	17½	BanCal	.72	3.2	6	4	33¾	22¾	22¾	
16½	18⅛	Bandag	.60	3.1	18	137	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ½
21⅝	16	BangPnt	.60	2.1	6	23	29	28½	28½	
36¾	29½	BnkNY	2.44a	5.6	7	30	36¾	36⅝	36½	— ¼
17⅞	13	BkofVa	1.04	6.1	6	24	17⅞	17	17	— ½
29¼	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	3.8	18	2686	u29⅞	29	29⅛	
40	33¾	BankTr	3	7.7	7	167	29	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
29¼	26½	BkTr pf	2.50	9.8		13	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
21⅝	9	Banner	.18	.6	21	32	16⅛	16	16	
32½	25	Barber	1.60	6.3	18	21	25¾	25⅛	25½	— ¼
18⅞	11⅛	BardCR	.32	1.8	15	324	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
20	16½	BarnsGp	1	3.7	8	4	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
20¼	12	BarryW	.72	2.6	11	29	28⅜	27¾	28	
35	17¾	BasicIn	1.20	3.7	18	53	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅝
65¾	31¼	BatesMt	.80	1.3	42	36	64⅝	63½	63½	—1
54¼	33⅞	Bausch	1.40	3.3	9	219	44⅝	42¾	43	—1⅛
49¾	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.40	.9	17	1004	43¾	42¾	43⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2	BayColP				50	27	4⅝	4½	4½
23⅞	19⅝	BayStG	1.96	9.2	8	15	21½	21¼	21⅜	
33¾	34⅛	Bearing	.80	3.1	9	11	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.1	18	674	26⅝	20¼	26¼	
58½	52¼	BeatF pf	3.38	6.1		17	56⅝	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅝
47	27¾	Beckm	.44	1.8	16	150	42⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
41	29	BectnD	.72	1.9	14	427	38½	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
31⅛	23½	Beech	.80b	2.7	18	214	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ½
7⅛	3¾	Baker				52	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
39	27	BelcoP	1	2.5	6	119	u39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
26½	19⅝	Belden	1.44	6.3	6	17	22	22⅝	23	
8¼	5¾	BeldnH	.36b	4.6	9	19	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅞	BellHow	.96	4.6	18	28	20⅞	20½	20¾	
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.5	7	80	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
53⅞	47⅛	BellCd	4.20	7.9	8	22	53⅜	52⅞	53⅛	
24⅝	18	Bemis	1.40	6.8	7	16	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
43⅛	32¼	Bendix	2.28	5.7	7	102	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.0	7	255	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
51⅞	45⅝	Benef pf	4.30	9.1		8	47½	47¼	47½	+1¼
5⅛	2⅝	BengtB			11	290	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2½	BerkeyP			25	111	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	21¾	BestPd	.16	.5	12	262	20⅛	20	30	
27⅛	18¼	BethStl	1	4.0		722	25¼	24¾	24⅝	— ¾
40⅞	28	BigThr	.72	1.9	15	90	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
27¾	14¼	Binney	.88	3.7	18	23	23⅝	23¼	23½	
26⅞	19¾	BlsFSL	1	4.2	6	43	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
21¾	14¼	BlackDr	.60	3.1	13	605	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.3	7	26	30¼	39⅝	30	
17⅛	14⅛	BlissL	1	6.2	8	15	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.9	10	157	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	18⅝	BlueB	1.40	6.5	5	122	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
6⅞	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.0	6	37	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¾	BobbieBr			7	48	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
76	24⅞	Boein	1.20a	1.8	13	2260	69¾	66⅝	68⅛	+1
33½	23¼	BoiseC	1.25	4.0	7	234	21⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
32⅞	27⅞	Borden	1.72	5.9	7	129	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	
34⅝	25⅞	BorgW	5	5.9	6	48	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
9⅞	2⅝	Bormans			15	123	9½	9	9	— ½
26⅝	22½	BosEd	2.44	9.9	18	28	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
97½	85¼	BosE pf	8.88	9.8		z100	91	91	91	+1
12⅞	11	BosE pr	1.17	10.		21	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
16	13¾	BosE pr	1.46	9.9		7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
18⅝	7½	Braniff	.36	2.2	8	246	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	20¼	BraunC	.70	2.7	7	41	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
31¼	24	BrigSt	1a	3.4	11	27	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
40⅝	20	BrisIM	1.22	3.5	13	1285	34⅞	24¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
40½	35½	BrisIM pf	2	4.0		15	43	42	42	+ ½
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.4	9	341	18⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
34⅝	25¼	BrkwGl	1.50	4.7	7	5	21⅞	31⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
21½	19⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.4	7	25	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27¾	25	BkUG pf	2.47	9.4		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
23⅝	0½	BwnShp	.80	4.3	7	20	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
10⅝	8	Brown	.30	3.1	11	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
30	19⅝	BwnGp	1.80	6.6	6	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
16	8¼	BwnFer	.60	3.4	13	141	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
10½	11	Brnswk	.70	4.1	9	453	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
34¼	33	Brnsw pf	2.40	7.1		204	34		34	
29	17	BrushW	1.20	4.4	8	69	27½	26½	27½	+1
22⅞	16⅝	BucyEr	.88	4.4	7	279	28⅝	19⅝	19⅞	
36⅝	27	BuffFo	1.60a	5.7	4	13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
9⅞	5	Bulova				6	8⅞	8⅞	0⅛	+ ⅝
15	10¾	Bundy	.88	6.5	7	24	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
22½	19½	BunkrH	1.86	9.3		17	20⅛	19⅞	28	
19¾	9⅝	BunkR	.37e	2.0	9	64	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
23⅝	17½	Burlind	1.40	7.2	0	197	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
66¼	35⅛	BurlNo	1.80	4.0	7	328	44⅝	44	44½	+ ½
0	7	BrlNo pf	.50	7		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
48¾	40	BrlNo pf	2.85	6.3		9	45⅝	45½	45½	
23⅝	15⅝	Burndy	.76	3.5	18	23	22½	22	22	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	BrnsRL	.20	4.1		209	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ½
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.1	15	412	78	76	76½	—1⅛
28½	12⅝	Butlerin	.80	3.1	9	16	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
16¾	11⅝	Buttes	.32e	2.5		14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	43¾	CBS	2.60	4.6	0	377	57¼	56½	56⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	5⅞	CCI			8	65	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ½
14	7¼	CI Rty				24	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
37½	30⅛	CIT	2.40	7.1	8	215	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ¾
15½	3⅝	CLC	.24	1.7		9	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¼	CNA Fn			4	609	11⅞	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	CNA pf	1.18	6.7		20	14½	16¼	16½	+ ½
12⅞	11¼	CNAI	1.08a	9.2		13	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
55	42½	CPC	2.70	5.0	9	137	54	53⅝	53½	+ ⅜
18⅞	16¼	CP Nat	1.64	9.7	18	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
20	14⅞	CTS	.70	3.9	8	15	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
38½	51½	CabotC	1.20	3.3	9	53	36⅞	35⅝	36	— ½
13⅝	3⅝	Cadence			6	20	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
68	6⅛	Caesars			20	383	44⅝	41⅜	41⅞	—1⅜
17¼	13	Callhn	.40b	2.4	17	111	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅜	CamerB			7	25	4½	4	4	
40½	27¼	CmpRL	.60a	1.6	24	152	20⅝	37½	37⅝	— ¾
38	31	CamSp	1.60	4.4	10	251	36	34⅞	36	+1⅛
28⅝	23¼	CampT	.96	3.5	8	59	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
21½	14⅞	CdPac	.98e	4.6	6	496	21⅛	31	21⅛	+ ½
12½	9⅝	CanalR	.64	5.4	10	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
47⅞	37½	CapCits	.20	.5	13	331	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	+ ½
26½	17⅝	CanHold	.76	3.1	18	305	25¼	24½	24½	—1
4⅝	2	CarlingO			33	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	19¼	Carlisle	1.28	4.8	6	18	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
12	6½	CaroFrg	.40	4.8	4	32	0¼	8⅛	8¼	
24½	20⅞	CarPw	1.96	8.6	7	968	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
20	27⅞	CarP pf	2.67	9.5		5	30⅛	20	28⅛	+ ⅛
31	17⅝	CarTec	1.60	5.5	7	93	29½	28½	29	+1
20⅛	13½	CarrCp	.80	3.2	8	2545	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅞
50⅝	26½	Carr pf	1.86	4.1		449	46⅝	44⅞	45	—2
13⅛	11⅛	CarrGn	1.81e	5.0		4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
24	17⅝	CarsPir	1	5.0	6	18	28½	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
21½	15⅝	CartHaw	1	5.3	8	95	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
36¾	27½	CartHw pf	2	6.4		5	31½	31⅛	31½	
10⅛	7	CartWal	.40	4.6	11	75	8⅞	0½	8¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	7⅜	CascNG	.50r	6.5	23	11	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15¾	CastlCk	.80b	3.8	9	103	21⅝	21	21	— ½
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.18	3.5	18	745	61⅝	60	60	—1⅝
15¼	9⅝	CecoCp	.50	3.4		10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
47⅛	35⅝	Celanse	2.80	6.5	8	663	43½	42½	43⅛	+ ½
52¾	47¾	Celan pf	4.50	9.3		1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
8⅝	3⅝	Cenco			13	433	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
27	11⅝	Centex	.20	.9	12	123	24⅝	22¼	23½	—1
17¾	14⅝	CenSoW	1.34	8.2	8	1375	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
32⅝	20½	CenHud	1.96	9.3	7	18	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅜	CenIlLt	1.60	9.2	11	29	17½	17½	17¼	+ ¼
82¼	44¾	CnILt pf	4.50	9.5		z30	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
31	28	CnILt pf	2.87	9.7		z100	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
20	26	CnILt pf	2.62	9.4		z1000	28	28	28	+ ¾
15⅛	13	CenIIPS	1.28	9.3	11	450	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	20	CenLaE	1.52	5.5	0	32	23⅛	33⅛	23¼	— ½
16⅞	15⅝	CeMPw	1.44	9.1	7	29	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ½
16⅞	11½	CenSoya	.76	5.2	9	60	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ½
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.68	6.6	9	321	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
37⅝	15⅝	CentrDat	1	3.1	14	378	34¼	32½	32½	—1½
27¼	18¾	Crt-teed	.80	3.4	6	541	23⅞	22¾	23⅝	+ ½
48⅞	27⅝	CessAir	1.44	3.1	13	87	47⅛	46⅛	47	+ ⅞
20¼	16¾	Chmpln	1.24	5.0	0	807	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
26½	17⅝	ChmI pf	1.20	4.8		25	25¼	25	25	
12⅝	9¾	ChamSp	.72	6.3	0	298	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
8	3¾	ChartCo	.24	3.9	7	93	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	ChartCo	wt			59	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
35½	27	ChrlNY	2.24	6.4	6	116	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	8½	ChasFd	.60e	6.8		42	9	8⅝	8⅞	
37¼	27⅛	ChasM	2.20	6.0	8	637	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	— ¾
81	72¾	ChasM pfB				78	76⅝	76¼	76¼	— ¾
92⅛	81¼	ChasM pfC				36	85½	85¼	85½	— ⅛
14¾	6¼	Chelsea	.50	3.8	6	13	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
34½	21⅞	ChmNY	5	6.8	7	148	44⅝	43⅞	44	+ ¼
34⅛	21⅝	ChNY pf	1.87	8.1		13	23¼	23	23¼	
51⅜	24⅛	ChesVa	1.40	3.0	15	60	47⅝	40⅝	40⅛	—1⅛
27⅛	20	ChesePn	.94	3.8	13	184	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
24½	28⅝	Chessie	2.32	7.7	11	526	30¼	30	30¼	
59	42	ChIBrI	2	3.4	10	138	58½	58⅛	58¼	— ¼
9⅝	2⅝	ChIMIw			17	51	8⅝	8	8⅛	
33⅞	6⅛	ChIMIw pf				8	29⅝	28⅜	29	
34⅝	22⅝	ChIPneT	2	6.6	11	24	30⅝	20⅛	30⅛	— ½
7⅞	4	ChkFull			20	48	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½
11⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			92	82	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ½
24¾	14⅞	Chromal	1.18	5.3	6	93	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
16¾	10¼	Chrysler	1	8.7		399	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Chrys	wt			38	4	3⅝	3¾	— ¼
23⅝	22⅝	Chrysl pf	2.75	12.		76	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
31	26¾	ChurCh	.44	1.6	14	320	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	7.8	6	22	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅝
23¾	20	CinGE	1.96	9.3	0	89	21¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
49	41¾	CinG pf	4	9.2		z10	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
108⅞	100	CinG pf	9.30	9.1		z200	102½	183½	102½	+ ¼
92	78½	CinG pf	7.44	8.7		z4000	86	86	86	+1
111	99½	CinG pf	9.52	9.1		z20	105½	105	105	—1½
37¾	17⅝	CinMil	.90	2.5	18	186	36⅞	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	4.0	9	3586	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
58¾	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.5	9	173	58¾	58¼	58½	
18¼	11⅝	CityInv	1	6.1	4	201	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ¼
2⅞	1-64	CityInv	wt			122	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
29¾	22⅞	CityIn pf	2	7.4		113	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
40½	28⅝	ClarkE	5	5.0	8	255	39⅝	39	39⅞	+ ⅜
16½	11	ClarkOil	.60	3.8	11	99	15⅝	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
59½	40⅛	vIClvPt cap				z400	55	54	55	
48	31	vIClvPt sp				z300	44	44	44	—3
21⅞	29⅝	ClvClf	1.20	4.0	14	519	30¼	30	30	
23⅛	18⅝	ClevEl	1.84	9.0	9	191	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
13¼	8⅝	Clevepk	.60	5.9	10	31	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
15⅝	11⅝	Clorox	.68	5.2	8	152	13⅝	13	13	— ½
14⅞	8⅝	CluettPe	.60	4.7	6	64	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
13	10⅞	CluettP pf	1	8.4		21	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
16⅛	9⅝	Coachm	.50	3.2	6	195	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
21⅞	10⅜	CstSIGs	.20	1.5	7	659	28¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
27⅞	18⅝	CstSG pf	1.83	8.2		16	22½	23¼	22⅝	+ ½
23⅞	14½	CstSG pf	1.19	5.9		21	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
10½	7⅝	CocaBtl	.40	5.0	11	292	8⅛	7⅞	0	— ½
47¼	35½	CocaCl	1.74	3.8	15	1024	45⅝	45	45¼	— ½
42	17¾	CldwBk	1.12	2.8	9	55	40½	39¼	40½	+1½
16¾	10	ColeNt	.64	4.1	9	17	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
7⅞	3¾	Coleco				188	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ½
24¼	19	ColgPal	1	5.1	9	571	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
13¼	10⅛	CollAik	.72	6.1	6	212	11⅝	11¾	11⅞	+ ½
19⅝	9½	CollinF	.28	1.9	8	126	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
20	24¼	ColPen	1.20	3.6	8	469	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
42⅝	35	Coltlnd	2.18	5.4	6	120	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅜
89¾	62	Colt pf	4.25	5.1		2	83	83	83	+1½
30⅝	25⅞	ColGas	2.34	5.5	7	211	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
61¼	55½	ColGs pf	5.48	9.6		1	57	57	57	+ ½
27½	13⅝	ColuPict	.40a	1.8	3	204	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
28	22	ColSOh	2.32	8.9	13	49	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
113½	104⅛	CSO pf	10.52	9.9		z1018	106	105	186	+1
28	24⅝	CSO pf	2.42	9.5		1	25½	25½	25½	
35¼	27½	CombC	n.20	.6	14	32	33½	33½	22¼	+ ⅜
44⅞	31	CmbEn	1.80	4.7	9	181	38⅝	38	38¼	— ⅜
21⅝	13	CmbEq	.14b	.9	11	127	16	15¼	15¼	— ½
31½	28¼	CmwE	2.40	9.8	8	1651	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
23⅞	20	CwE pf	1.90	0.9		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
24½	31⅛	CwE pf	2	8.9		4	22½	22½	23½	— ½
27¾	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	8.9		18	20½	26½	26½	
33⅛	29⅝	CwE pf	2.87	9.7		5	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
101½	90	CwE pf	8.40	8.7		1	97	97	97	—1
49⅝	20⅝	Comsat	2	4.5	13	64	45⅛	44½	44⅝	— ¼
22⅞	15¼	CoPsyc	.60	2.7	14	18	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	ComPS	1.74	8.9	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.5	15	104	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅝
17	7⅝	CompScI			15	1061	16⅝	15½	15¾	+ ½
25⅞	15½	ConAgr	1.30	5.2	6	22	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
33⅞	24	ConeMl	1.60	5.8	4	213	27½	27¼	27½	
26¼	20½	Congolm	.80	3.6	0	571	23¼	22⅛	22¼	
31⅝	17¾	ConnM	1.60	7.9	15	74	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
18⅝	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	8.5	12	11	u18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	18¾	Conrac	.80b	3.7	11	14	22	21⅞	21¾	— ¼
25½	21¾	ConEd	2.20	8.9	6	282	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
83	71	ConE pf	6	7.5		5	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅜
55⅞	49½	ConE pf	5	10.		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
27	22½	ConFds	1.50	6.1	0	203	25	24⅛	24⅝	
69	60½	ConF pf	4.50	7.0		3	64½	63½	64½	+ ⅛
24	21½	CnsFrt	1.18	3.7	7	343	30	29⅛	29½	— ¼
44⅞	33⅝	CnsNG	2.76	6.9	7	53	40¼	39¾	39⅞	— ⅜
25½	21⅝	ConsPw	2.24	9.3	8	201	u25¼	23¼	24½	
21½	43½	CnPw pf	4.50	9.8		z60	47	46	46	
85	72	CnPw pf	7.45	9.3		z2400	80½	80	00	+ ½
88⅛	76⅛	CnPw pf	7.76	9.2		z100	84½	84½	04½	
86⅝	75½	CnPw pf	7.68	9.2		z440	86	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
26⅞	24⅞	CnPw pr	2.50	10.		15	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	51½	CnPw pr	2.23	9.6		11	23¼	32½	23¼	+ ¼
27⅛	23¼	CnPw pf	2.43	9.7		5	25	24¾	25	
16¾	6⅝	ContAir	.45e	3.2	7	276	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ½
5⅞	3½	ContCop				113	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ½
28⅞	24⅛	ContIlCp	1.70	6.4	6	283	27	26½	26¾	— ¼
34⅝	28⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.8	7	281	31½	21	31⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	23¼	CntGp pr	2	0.1		11	24⅝	24¾	24¾	
32⅞	23½	ContIll	1.44	4.0	7	572	51⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
17	13½	ContIlP	1.28e	7.8	41	448	16½	16	16⅛	
6	2	ContIlRt			3	81	4½	3⅝	4	
32⅛	24⅞	ContOil	1.40	4.7	9	831	31	29¾	30	— ¼
16⅝	14¼	ContTel	1.24	7.6	9	114	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
44½	19¾	CtlData	.25	.6	9	1199	39⅞	38¼	38⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	19½	Conwd	1.40	4.0	18	5	30⅛	30⅛	30½	
7¼	2⅝	CookUn	.39t	6.9	18	50	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ½
60	38⅝	CoopIn	1.44	2.9	9	162	49⅝	48¼	49⅛	
29	12½	CoopLab	.40	1.8	13	114	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	— ½
15¼	11⅝	CoopTR	.80	5.8	6	9	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
25	17⅝	CopeInd	.76	3.2	8	196	34¼	24	24	— ½
22⅛	17½	Coppwd	1.28	6.1	11	1	21	21	21	
6¾	2⅞	Cordura	.30	5.5	14	40	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
18	12⅛	CoreIn	.64	3.7	7	4	17½	17¾	17½	
65	44⅝	CornG	1.68	2.7	11	348	62¼	61¾	62	— ¼
32⅞	16½	CorrBlk	1.24	4.3	12	25	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
5½	1¼	Cousins			188	9	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
25½	14⅞	Cowles	.80	3.4	23	95	23⅛	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
59⅞	26⅝	CoxBdct	.65	1.2	14	258	56½	55½	55½	—1
15	8⅝	Craig	.50	3.8	6	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
37	24½	Crane	1.40b	4.1	9	41	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	
12⅝	5½	CredIF	.40	4.1	7	55	18	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	22⅝	CrockN	1.80	6.2	6	352	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
46½	39½	CrckN pf	5	6.9		1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
27¼	34	CrckN pf	2.18	8.2		77	26¾	26¾	26⅝	— ⅜
19	12¾	CrompK	.96	5.4	8	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅝	CrouHl	1	3.8	11	111	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
35¾	22⅛	CrwnCk			9	175	23¼	23	22	
38	29	CrwZel	1.90	5.1	8	271	37½	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
39¼	27½	CrumF	1.72	4.5	5	39	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ¼
21⅜	15	Culbro	1.40	8.7	6	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	21½	CumEn	1.80	4.9	5	244	24⅛	36⅝	36½	
11¾	8	CurnDrg	.25	2.3	12	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ½
12¾	11	CurrInc	1.10	9.5	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23¼	13⅝	CurtW	.80	4.5	18	62	18¼	17½	17¾	— ¼
58	27	CutlerH	1.40	2.5	11	8	56½	56½	56½	
33⅝	18¾	Cyclp	1.20a	4.0	5	18	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
20⅞	14½	Cyprus	.80b	4.0	11	224	20½	20	20⅛	+ ½
		— D—D—D —								
13⅝	7½	DPF			6	417	u14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Damon	.20	2.8		121	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	DanRiv	.72	5.0	9	301	14⅝	14	14½	
32⅞	19⅝	DanaCp	1.36	1.1	7	120	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
23⅞	15¾	Daniel	.22b	1.2	10	16	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
49½	32	DartInd	1.60	3.6	9	370	45⅝	44⅞	44¾	— ¼
49½	34¼	Dart pf	2	4.4		23	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
71¾	42	DataGen			18	424	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	
49⅞	18½	DataTer	.10t	.2	21	287	47¼	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
76¾	26¾	Datapnt			16	160	70	67¾	67¾	—1½
18	14⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.1	4	52	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
44⅛	35¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.1	4	253	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ½
19⅞	16½	DaytPL	1.66	9.7	10	49	17⅛	17	17½	
85¾	73½	DPL pf	7.37	9.4		z50	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅜
128	114¾	DPL pf	12.50	11.		z200	117	117	117	+ ¼
37	23½	Deere	1.40	3.9	8	449	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	
44½	22¾	DelMan	1.70	4.0	18	268	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ¼
14½	13⅛	DelmP	1.28	9.1	7	86	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
58	32⅞	DeltaAir	1	2.0	7	272	49¾	49¼	49⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Deltec	3c		27	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15¼	4⅜	Deltona			25	76	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
24½	22	DenMf	1.52	4.4	8	79	34½	34⅛	24½	+ ¼
35	24	Dennys	.80	2.7	18	124	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
25½	16¼	Dentsply	.80	4.3	15	98	20½	18⅝	18⅝	—1¾
19⅝	13¾	DeSoto	1	6.9	6	105	15	14¾	14½	— ⅛
17¼	15¼	DetEd	1.52	9.6	9	212	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	25¾	DetE pf	2.75	10.		5	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
29	25⅝	DE pfB	2.75	10.		7	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	+ ¼
24¾	21⅛	DetE pr	2.28	18.		6	22¼	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	21	Dexter	n.80	3.7	18	64	u22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
14¾	7½	DiGior	.48	3.8	0	1598	13½	11⅛	12⅝	—1
25	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	5.5	8	1	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	— ⅛
38½	31¾	DiaInt	2.20	6.3	9	107	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	— ¼
30⅝	22⅝	DiamS	1.40	5.4	7	832	26¾	25¾	25⅞	— ⅝
12½	7½	DickAB	.20a	2.8	9	49	10⅛	9⅞	18	+ ⅛
20	18	Dictaph	.84	4.6	10	67	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
24⅝	10½	Diebold	.60	2.7	14	865	23⅞	22⅝	22½	—1½
54⅞	20½	DigitalEq			15	1328	52	50⅝	50¾	—1⅛
11½	7⅛	Dillingm	.52	5.4		67	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
20½	21¼	Dillngm pf	2	8.7		5	22	23	23	—1½
34¾	29	Dillon	1.20b	3.8	11	11	32⅛	22	32	
47⅛	31½	Disney	.32b	.7	15	1025	44½	43⅝	43¾	+ ½
3⅝	1	Divrsfdln				205	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	DivrsMtg				105	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13¼	DrPepr	.60	3.2	17	216	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
95	54¾	DomeM	.80a	.9	13	148	94	92⅝	93	— ⅝
6⅛	2½	DonLJ	.14	2.4	34	184	6	5⅝	5⅝	
33¾	21	Donnly	.80	2.8	11	185	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ½
29¼	16	DorOliv	.60	2.7	18	5	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
22½	13⅝	Dorsey	.60	3.5	7	81	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
21¼	37¾	Dover	1.48	2.9	11	39	48½	48	48½	+ ½
31½	22¼	Dow Ch	1.40	4.7	10	1149	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ⅜
39	29¼	DowJn	1.32	3.5	14	13	36⅝	24½	36⅝	+ ⅜
32¼	25⅛	Dravo	1.16	3.7	9	59	21½	30⅝	31⅛	
47⅜	36	Dresr	1	2.3	9	629	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅞
17¾	15⅛	DrexB	1.48	9.1		14	16¼	16¼	16¼	
17¾	8⅜	Dreyfs	.67	5.1	7	26	13⅛	13	13½	+ ½
128⅝	97⅞	duPont	5a	3.7	11	521	138¼	134½	134⅝	—3⅝
65	56⅞	duPnt pf	4.50	7.5		4	60¼	60¼	60¼	
23¼	18⅝	DukeP	1.72	8.4	8	1302	20¼	19⅝	28	
88⅝	75½	Duke pf	6.75	8.3		2	81	80⅝	81	+1
105	92	Duke pf	8.70	8.9		z1030	100¼	98	98	— ¼
101	87	Duke pf	8.20	8.8		z30	92¾	92⅝	92¾	
30⅝	27½	Duke pf	2.69	9.4		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	26½	DunBr	1.40	3.9	16	91	36⅛	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
20⅛	16⅝	DuqLt	1.72	9.0	15	83	17⅝	17½	17½	
27	22	Duq pfA	2.10	8.4		z250	20	25	25	—1
23¼	19⅝	Duq pf	1.87	9.2		z10	20¼	20¼	20¼	
26½	20¼	Duq pf	2	9.4		z18	21¼	21¼	21¼	
25¼	23	Duq pr	2.10	9.0		7	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	23¼	Duq pr	2.31	9.2		z200	25¼	28	25	— ¼
29¾	25	Duq pr	2.75	9.9		z250	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
12½	8⅝	DutchB	.14	1.5		12	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	1.5	18	29	6⅝	6	6½	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
32⅝	15⅝	EG&G	.44	1.4	16	118	u32½	31⅝	23¼	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	EMI	.18e	5.8	21	37	5¼	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	19½	E Sys	1.20	4.2	6	119	28½	28	20⅞	+ ⅝
25½	14	EagleP	.76	3.4	9	15	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ½
30¼	22¼	Easco	1.10	4.0	7	18	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	5⅛	EastAir			5	315	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
25¾	23¾	EsAir pf	2.69	11.		28	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
20⅝	14½	EastGF	.80	5.2	30	324	15¼	18	15¼	
18	15	EastUtl	1.60	9.5	10	25	16½	16¼	16¼	
60½	41⅛	EsKod	5	3.1	13	2736	65⅝	64⅛	64¾	— ⅜
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	5.5	6	152	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
36	22⅝	Echlin	.72	2.1	14	50	34⅝	34¼	34¾	+ ⅝
33⅝	23⅛	EckrdJk	.64	2.1	13	79	20⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
34⅛	21¾	EdisBr	1.18	3.3	18	117	32	32½	33	+ ¾
26½	16⅝	Edwrd	.60	2.6	6	124	23⅝	22½	22¾	+1⅛
10¼	14½	ElPaso	1.18	6.3	9	754	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
25⅞	22¾	EPG dpf	2.35	9.7		3	24½	24½	24½	
12⅞	1¾	ElecAssc			13	70	10	9¾	9¾	
24⅝	13⅝	EDS	.84	3.7	18	181	33	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
8½	3¾	ElMeMg			18	43	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	EMM pf	.75k			2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28⅝	17¼	Elgin	1.60	6.1	9	16	26½	36¼	26¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Elixir			6	48	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	Eltra	1.24	3.7	8	13	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅝	EmrsEl	1.20	3.4	12	1920	35⅝	24½	35⅛	— ½
28¾	21⅞	EmryA	.92	4.1	17	69	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
40	27¾	Emhart	2	5.1	7	170	39¾	39	39½	
16½	13⅝	EmpDs	1.40	9.3	8	4	15	14¾	15	
6⅛	5¼	EmpD pf	.50	8.3		z100	6	6	6	
15⅝	12¾	EmpGas	.40	2.6	7	21	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
27¾	20¾	EngMC	1.20	4.3	8	1238	u28⅛	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	5⅝	EnnisB	.48	3.4	4	15	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
24½	19⅝	Ensrch	1.36	6.8	7	105	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
18	15½	Entex	.80	4.6	8	20	17½	17⅜	17½	
33⅝	22⅝	Envrtec	1	3.7	10	121	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ½
28¾	23¾	Equitx	2.28	8.8	9	14	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ½
13	11	Equimk	.96	7.8	6	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
26½	25	Eqmk pf	2.31	9.1		7	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
37¾	32⅛	EqutGs	3.04	8.4	6	9	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
27½	18¾	EqtLf	2	9.6	11	12	21	20⅞	20⅞	
32⅝	25	Esmrk	1.04	5.5	8	229	28⅞	27¾	28¼	— ¼
13¾	8⅛	Esquire	.40	3.3	7	4	12½	12¼	12¼	
17⅝	9¾	EssexCh	.60	3.9	8	40	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	6	Estrlin	.48	2.7	15	52	18¼	17¾	17⅞	
24⅞	18½	Ethyl	1.18	4.6	6	27	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	14⅝	EvansP	.80a	3.5	7	144	23⅛	22⅞	22¾	— ⅜
15⅝	14⅛	Evan pf	1.40	9.5		24	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
25	21	ExCelO	1.60	4.7	9	40	24¼	24	34¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	17¼	Exclsr	1.73e	9.5		7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
53⅞	43	Exxon	3.40	6.5	9	2507	53	52¼	52⅞	— ⅝
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20⅛	FMC	1.20	4.3	7	170	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
37½	32	FMC pf	2.25	6.3		0	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	8½	Fabrge	.40	3.4	9	54	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
8¾	4⅝	FabrlCtr	.20	2.7	7	13	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
7½	4¾	FacetEnt				20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
41¼	21¾	FairCm	.80	2.2	10	343	38⅞	26½	36⅝	+ ⅜
35½	11⅝	FairInd	.80	2.4	18	172	34	32⅝	33½	— ⅛
11⅝	9¾	FairmIP	.76	7.2	18	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
37½	25⅞	FalconS	.80	2.4	18	195	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ¾
19½	8	FrWstFn			5	20	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅝	FarahMf				87	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	3½	Fedders				180	7	6⅞	6⅞	
38¼	26⅞	FedCo	2	5.4	5	117	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	20¾	FdMog	1.80	5.3	7	84	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.16	6.3	5	196	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
26¼	12½	FedPB	.90	2.6	9	190	25½	25	25	— ¼
32¼	16	FPap pf	1.20	3.8		7	31½	51	31½	
16⅝	13¼	FdSignl	.80	5.5	6	13	14⅛	14¼	14½	
41⅝	33¾	FedDSt	1.60	4.0	8	77	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
35	26	Ferro	1.08	3.9	9	123	29⅝	27¾	28	— ¾
12¾	6⅛	FidFin	.40	3.4	5	117	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	23¾	Fidcst	1.40a	4.7	6	47	30	29½	30	+ ¾
18⅞	7¼	Filmwy	.20b	1.3	9	120	15¾	15⅜	15⅛	— ½
21⅞	9	FinCpA	.50	2.3	0	41	u22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
18⅞	14⅝	FinSBar	.60	3.4	6	134	17¾	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
38½	21½	FinlFed	1.20	3.8	5	495	31⅞	30¾	31⅜	— ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.4	11	869	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	FtChrt	.80	4.4	5	628	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
25⅞	16¾	FstChic	1.10	4.5	8	200	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
39¾	28⅝	FIBnTx	1.32	3.4	9	56	38½	38¼	38⅝	
38½	35⅜	FIInBn	1.20	3.4	10	69	u38¾	38⅝	38¾	+ ½
16½	8⅛	FstMiss	.40	3.4	24	143	13	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
32¾	23½	FstNBo	2	6.3	7	293	32⅞	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
25⅞	22¾	FINStBn	2	8.1	7	7	24¾	34½	24¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	FstPa	1.32	8.3	7	211	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
3¾	1⅞	FstPa	wt			48	5	3	3	
2⅛	1¼	FlPaMtg				19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
13⅛	11	FtUnRl	1.08	9.1	11	40	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	FtVaBk	.47	6.7	7	272	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29⅝	22¼	FtWisc	1.76	6.1	8	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¾
36	24	FischM	1.30	4.1	9	11	21¾	21½	31½	— ½
12¾	7⅛	FishFds	.60	5.3	18	57	11¼	11	11¼	
20	12⅝	FishrScl	.36	2.2	7	123	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
16¾	9⅝	FleetEnl	.52	3.5	8	115	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	4.9	8	23	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
25¼	16⅛	FlexiV	.80	3.8	6	272	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
39⅝	17⅝	Flintkt	1.20a	3.8	8	72	32⅝	32	23	
30¼	23	FlaGas	1.44	5.5	6	222	26⅝	26⅜	26⅛	— ¼
29⅝	23⅞	FlaPL	2.08	7.4	7	254	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
33⅝	28⅝	FlaPow	2.48	7.7	7	114	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ¼
31⅝	17⅛	FlaStl	1.40	4.7	7	32	30⅛	30	30	— ⅜
43½	30⅝	Fluor	1.20	3.8	9	147	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	vlFdFair	.15t	4.6	14	184	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
23⅞	15	FooleC	1.40	8.4	8	13	22	21⅝	21⅞	
21⅞	60	FordM	3.60	7.9	3	1004	46⅛	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
23½	16¼	ForMK	1.24	5.9	6	41	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	FMK pf	1.80	8.3		14	33¾	23½	33⅜	— ½
15⅝	13¼	FtDear	1.24	8.9		25	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
42¾	27¼	FtHowP	.96	2.4	12	52	48½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
60¼	24⅛	FosWh	1a	2.8	8	185	36⅝	36¼	24¼	
19¼	8	Fotomat	.60	3.6	13	73	14	13⅞	14	
44⅝	34¾	FourPha			17	134	39⅝	38	38	— ⅝
40⅛	27⅝	Foxbro	1.10	3.1	18	84	36¼	36	36	
11⅝	7¼	FrankM	.30	3.0	17	89	18	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	17⅞	FrpMin	1.60	8.9	17	50	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
20	8⅛	Frigtrn	.22	1.3	17	160	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ⅝
34⅛	24	Fruehf	2.20	6.7	5	180	33	23½	32⅞	— ¼
14	7⅝	Fuqua	.40	3.2	7	52	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
15½	12½	Fuqa pf	1.25	8.3		0	15¼	15	15	
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅛	GAF	.68	4.7		206	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
19⅝	15	GAF pf	1.20	8.4		40	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
32	22¼	GATX	1.80	6.0	27	76	30½	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
22½	7½	GCA	.15	.7	14	51	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	
14	4½	GDV			7	75	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	6⅞	GF Eqp				66	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ¼
4	1⅜	GMRPr				12	3	2⅝	2⅝	
7¾	5⅛	Gable			14	25	6½	6	6	
38⅝	22	GamSk	1.40	3.8	13	63	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ½
34	21¾	GaSk pf	1.75	5.3		6	33½	33	33¼	+ ½
50⅞	34¼	Gannett	1.40	3.8	16	166	46½	45¾	46	+ ½
17½	9	GapStr	.30	2.7	6	24	11¼	11	11	
25⅛	14½	GardDn	.84	4.0	11	132	21⅞	51⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
29½	13⅝	Garfink	1.14	4.0	9	33	25⅝	25	25	— ½
15⅝	12⅝	GasSvc	1.20	5.0	7	40	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Gatewy	.60	6.7	4	110	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
40	29⅞	GearhtO	.24	.7	11	96	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅛
34½	19	Gelco	.70	2.0	12	156	u34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
26⅝	16	GemCo				32	24⅛	23⅝	24	
11⅝	8⅞	GAInv	.92e	7.9		37	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
42½	27¼	GnAmO	.60	1.5	23	57	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
18	11	GnBcsh	.80	4.9	6	61	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
20¾	11⅛	GnCable	1.10	6.3	11	178	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
24¼	34	GaCbl pr	1.94	8.0		217	u24½	34⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	25½	GCinma	1.12	2.7	10	69	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	
93½	37	GenDyn				556	86½	84¾	85¼	+ ⅛
57⅞	43⅝	GenEl	2.60	4.9	10	1333	53⅞	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
25	36½	GnFds	1.64	4.7	18	693	u35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	21½	GnGth	1.50a	5.7	17	9	26½	36	26½	+ ⅛
12	8⅛	GnHost	.60	5.4	5	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	17¼	GnInst	.60	1.4	11	121	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
40¾	34¼	GnInstr pf	3	7.4		5	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	11½	GenMed	.44	2.3	16	56	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GnMills	1.16	3.8	11	285	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅜
70⅝	57⅛	GMot	6.75e	10.	6	1912	65½	64⅝	64⅞	— ⅜
53½	47⅛	GMot pf	3.75	7.8		5	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
72¼	64¾	GMot pf	5	7.7		1	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅜
16⅝	8⅞	GnPort	.40	2.6	8	268	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	17⅝	GPU	1.80	9.5	8	179	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
9¼	6	GnRefr				36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	23	GnSignl	1	3.2	12	309	31	20⅞	31	
8⅝	5⅝	GnSteel	.15e	1.5	8	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33	25½	GTE	2.48	8.1	7	2289	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	GTE pf	2.48	9.1		20	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	
15⅝	13	GTFl pf	1.25	8.6		z40	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
31⅝	22	GTire	1.30	4.7	6	284	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
8½	2½	Genesco			13	67	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
32⅝	22⅝	Gensir	1.48	4.9	6	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
41¼	29⅝	GenuPt	1.18	2.8	15	106	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
32½	23½	GaPac	1	3.4	10	1324	30⅛	29	29⅝	— ⅛
28½	25	GaPw pf	2.52	9.8		6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
29¾	26¼	GaPw pf	2.75	9.9		8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
88⅝	76	GaPw pf	7.80	8.2		z240	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+1⅜
31⅞	28	Geosrc	.51e	1.7	10	183	31¼	20¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	25⅞	GerbPd	1.60	5.0	9	69	20⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅜
44⅞	33⅛	Getty	1.20	2.8	13	397	43⅛	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
18½	10	Getty pf	1.20	6.7		7	18	18	18	
10⅝	7⅛	GiantPC	.60	6.1	40	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20½	8⅞	GibrFn	.60	2.9	4	775	u20⅝	19½	20⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	9½	GldLew	.70	3.7	6	35	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ¼
23½	14	GlffdHill	1	4.2	7	52	u23⅞	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
23	22¼	Gillette	1.60	5.1	11	641	31⅜	31¼	31⅛	— ¼
12¼	7⅝	GinosInc			18	44	11	10¾	10⅞	
23⅝	10½	GleasW	.60	3.1	9	06	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
20	7⅝	GlobMar				203	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
29	15	GldWFn	.90	3.4	4	331	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
23⅝	18¾	Goodrh	1.32	6.4	6	174	20⅝	20½	20½	
18⅝	15¾	Goodyr	1.20	7.2	7	1238	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅜	GordJw	.52	2.4	7	21	u22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
34¼	23⅝	Gould	1.60	4.9	8	231	33¼	32¼	32½	— ⅜
23	23½	Gould pf	1.35	4.2		3	32	32	23	+ ⅜
32⅝	23⅝	Grace	1.90	5.9	8	477	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
38	20½	Grainer	.76	2.2	14	126	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
17¼	12⅛	GranitvI	1	6.7	7	25	15	14⅝	14⅝	
19¾	15⅝	GrayDr	.80	4.4	7	18	18⅛	18	18½	
10¼	6¼	GtAtPc	.15e	2.2	52	214	7	6⅞	6⅞	
34¼	22¾	GtLkD	.80a	2.5	7	20	32⅜	31½	31¾	— ⅜
34¾	22¾	GNIrn	1.50e	5.4	20	7	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
37¼	23⅝	GINoNk	1.20	3.2	9	479	u37½	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¼
34¾	18¼	GtWFin	1	3.1	6	473	32½	32¼	32⅜	
35½	16⅛	GGiant	1.08	3.0	15	50	u35¾	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	12	Greyh	1.04	7.8	7	308	13½	13¼	13⅜	
1⅛	9-16	Greyhnd	wt			103	13-16	11-16	13-16	+ ⅛
11⅝	8½	GrowC	.40b	3.6	7	41	11	11	11	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	GthRty				29	8	8	5	
24⅞	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	6.3	5	86	19	18¾	19	
20⅝	15½	Guardia	.32	1.7	8	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	18	GlfWstn	.70	4.8	5	271	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
26½	29	GlfW pf	2.50	7.6		11	23	32⅞	32	
26⅝	22½	GulfOil	1.90	7.5	7	1317	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
14⅛	8⅛	GulfRes	.25	1.9	33	181	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
20¾	18¾	GulfR pf	1.60	8.3		4	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	12⅝	GlIStUt	1.24	9.5	8	100	13½	13	13	
55½	47	GlISU pf	4.52	8.8		z600	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	GulfUtd	.80	5.3	7	187	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
11⅝	5⅝	Gulton	.30	2.9	18	25	10⅝	18¼	10¼	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅝	HMW				20	4	4	4	— ⅜
31	19½	HallFB	1.10	4.0	13	31	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
27¾	18¼	HallPrt	.80a	3.2	18	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
78⅞	54½	Hallbt	1.40	1.9	11	504	75⅝	73⅞	73⅞	— ¾
26⅞	16	HamrP	1.20	5.0	9	227	26	25½	25⅞	
18½	15½	HanJS	1.51e	9.4		29	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
23¼	19⅝	HanJI	1.90e	9.0		8	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
24¼	8¼	Hndlmn	.80	3.9	9	119	51⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
37¼	21½	HandyH	1.20	3.2	11	49	u38⅛	37	37	— ⅜
58⅝	25	Hanes	1.72	3.0	11	140	58	57⅝	58	+ ½
41⅝	51¾	Hanna	1.80	5.2	15	235	35½	34⅝	34¾	— ⅞
25⅞	25½	HarBrJ	1.44	4.8	8	101	20¼	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	9⅝	Hardees	.20	1.4	7	64	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
23⅞	14⅛	Harnisht	1	5.1	11	196	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
40½	15¾	Harrah	.50	2.0	10	71	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
34⅛	26¾	HarrBk	1.66	5.2	7	31	32¼	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
37	33⅞	Harris			17	615	36½	35⅛	35¼	— ½
36⅝	23⅝	Harsco	1.80	5.1	8	29	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
16	10¾	HartSM	.80	5.8	7	79	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
27¾	22¼	HarteHk	.50	2.0	16	33	34½	23½	24½	+ ⅜
18⅛	15½	HattSe	1.44a	9.0	11	25	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
28⅛	24⅝	HwliEl	2.24	7.9	8	35	u28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅝	HayesA	1.20	5.9	9	8	31¾	31½	21¾	+ ⅜
17¾	8¼	Hazeltn	.40	2.6	0	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
27⅛	16⅛	HealthTec			0	29	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
14½	8½	Hecks	.24	1.9	9	75	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	HeclaM				215	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
31⅝	19¾	HeilmB	1	3.6	7	26	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
44	22¼	HeinzH	1.80	4.1	18	197	44	43⅝	43¾	— ⅜
11½	6	HeleneC			7	19	10¼	18⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15½	HellrInt	1.10	5.4	8	47	20⅛	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
50¼	22¼	HelmrP	.36	.8	12	104	47	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¾	HemInc	.64a	8.0		20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¼	Hercules	1	5.7	11	1019	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅜
23½	16⅝	Hershy	1.20	5.3	8	35	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
13¼	5½	Hesston				18	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
18⅝	14⅛	Hesin pf	1.60	9.8		2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	22⅛	Heublin	1.40	4.6	12	951	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
92¾	61¼	HewltPk	.60	.7	19	171	89⅝	87	87¼	—1⅝
11⅝	5⅝	HghVlt	.10	1.8	18	53	18	9⅝	18	
33⅞	17½	Hillenbd	.94	2.8	18	18	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
65⅝	18½	Hilton	1.40	2.4	15	524	59⅛	57½	58½	+1¼
23⅛	17	Hobart	1.08	4.8	18	119	u23¼	22½	22½	— ½
32¾	12½	Holiday	.56	2.2	13	1169	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
48	20½	HildyA	1.70t	4.5		2	37⅜	37⅜	37¾	+1
29⅞	14⅜	HollyS				9	22	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
11⅝	10⅝	HmeG pf	1.10	10.		7	11	11	11	— ⅛
42½	29⅝	Homestk	1a	2.6	19	593	39	38¼	38½	— ⅛
30⅛	17⅝	Honda	.37e	1.5	69	17	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
72¾	42⅝	Honwll	2.20	3.2	9	2067	71½	69½	69¾	— ⅜
25½	16½	HoovU	1.24	5.0	7	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1¼	Horizon				39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29	HospCp	.40	1.3	14	260	30⅝	29⅞	30	
27	11	HostInt	.48	2.1	18	227	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	14½	Houdle	1.20	4.7	8	83	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
38¾	27½	Houdpf	2.25	8.0		3	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
26⅞	18⅛	HougM	1.04	3.9	8	19	20½	20	26⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅛	HousFb	.36	4.8	7	57	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
21¾	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	7.0	6	313	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
35½	30½	HouF pf	2.50	7.5		1	33½	33½	33½	
23½	38	HousIn	2.12	6.7		222	32⅜	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
31	32	HousNG	1	4.0	7	379	25⅛	25	25	
17	9½	HowdJn	.40	2.9	18	554	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
10⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.44	8.1	9	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
46½	28⅜	HughsTl	.92	2.0	13	536	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	12¼	Human	.50	1.4	18	322	36¾	35⅞	36⅜	+1
24⅝	21¾	Huma pf	2.50	11.		20	23⅝	23½	23½	

(Continued on Page 10)

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

OCT. 12, 1978

(In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct.12	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	587 - 237	555	563 - 559	7	3.2	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. estimated net results = 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. '77.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	929 - 275	839	863 - 855	10	3.3	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1977 group consolidated turnover = 3.4 bil. Fr. (up 31% vs. 1976).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	640 - 318	631	640 - 605	31	4.3	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st. semester '78 group consolid. turnover = 7,254 MF vs. 6,604 MF (+9.8%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	198	212 - 209.50	13	5.9	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. Cie Maritime. First half '78 sales 509 MF (+19% vs. first half '77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	135 - 80.50	128.18	130 - 128.50	9	6.2	18.02 - 34.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCREG, Routes & Travaux Publics accord with Libya for route construct. (232 km).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	145 - 84	132	138.10 - 135	10	6.1	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	Group '78 1st sem. cons. net profit = 32,756 MF (vs. 32,424 MF in '77).
CREDIT INDUSTR. & COMM.	Bank	132.80 - 72.50	129	130 - 129	14	5.4	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCIC) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	102.20 - 49	76.50	83.50 - 80.10	—	—	9.62 - —5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 6 months '78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 3,076 MF (+3.8% vs. '77).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	362 - 124	356	362 - 350	5	3.3	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	'77 net consol. assets per share F. 498 vs. F. 423 in 1976 (+18%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	541 - 296	215	523 - 515	14	4.8	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	Capital increase decided, to help take control of two firms, 1 French, 1 foreign.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	70	71.80 - 71	7	5.4	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Malaa 1st semester '78 profit = 12.2 MF vs. 11.6 MF in '77 (+5.2%).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	614 - 268	585	611 - 593	28	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1st 6 months '78 consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) = 863 MF (+28% vs. '77).
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	38.50 - 15	33.50	35.70 - 34	—	4.5	0.29 - 1.72 - —2.15	13,284	Compagnie du Nord and Banque Rothschild intend to merge.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN.	Chem.min	110.90 - 62.10	104.10	107.50 - 106	19	4.8	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	PUK-Hyundai (Korea) accord for Malaysian aluminum plant project.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	535 - 201	517	531 - 524	4	2.2	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,550	Group acquisition of Chrysler (U.K.) approved by London.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	98 - 51.70	87.80	93.50 - 89	—	6.8	— - — - —	5,450	1978 first semester turnover = 9,176.13 MF vs. 9,278.99 MF (-1.1%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	641 - 459	584	617 - 603	12	3.1	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	August turnover up by some 10%. Overall increase (March 1-Aug. 30) 14%.
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	125 - 48.50	120.80	125 - 123	28	5.0	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	Rhone-Poulenc to order new cost-saving machinery from ARCT (France).
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	369	365.10 - 362.10	—	9.8	(not relevant)	25,300	Rorento bond spread: Guilders 55% DM 29%, Yen 11%, misc. currencies 5%.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1925 - 1225	1895	1925 - 1849	27	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	ACRO (USA) acquisition allows group tennis racket product. to exceed 1 million.

(b) Tax credit not included.

c. Consolidated.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1978

After Touching Low Against DM

Dollar Gains on Most Fronts

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished higher against most currencies today after trading at a record low against the Deutsche mark and some of the other snake currencies in the morning.

Gold, meanwhile, reached a record high at the London morning fixing of $227.20 per ounce but then fell back at the close to $224.35, down from $227 yesterday.

Once again, the day's activity seemed to be dominated by speculation on a Deutsche mark revaluation within the snake. Common market central banks were said to have intervened in the morning to keep the snake currencies within their trading limits. However, by the afternoon, trading volume appeared to slacken somewhat. And when Chase Manhatan bank announced that it was raising its prime lending rate a quarter point to 10 percent, the dollar got a boost from short-covering and ended mostly with gains.

In trading for Deutsche marks, the dollar moved as low as 1.8575 DM in the morning, well below yesterday's intraday record low of 1.8660. However, by the end of the day, the rate had moved back up to 1.8742, representing a small gain from close of 1.8700.

Elsewhere, the dollar finished with a small loss against the Swiss franc at 1.5410, down from 1.5425. In Zurich, Credit Suisse said the dollar should be valued at 1.90-2.10 Swiss francs. Such a rate would realistically reflect theoretical buying power of the franc, it adds. At the moment, the Swiss franc is overvalued by around one third, it says.

The U.S. currency moved sharply higher against the yen to 186.55 from 185.50.

Sterling weakened against the continental currencies along with the dollar in the morning, especially after the National Union of Mineworkers disclosed that it would be seeking a 40-percent pay increase for its members after the current wage contract expires in March 1979. However, sterling recovered part of its losses against continental currencies toward the close even though it fell to $1.9847 from $1.9935.

Meanwhile, the dollar edged slightly higher against the French franc to 4.2663 From 4.2650. It also posted gains against the Benelux currencies. However, the Canadian dollar slipped to 84.32 U.S. cents from 84.48.

France Said to Map Pact In $11-Billion China Deal

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The French government is preparing an overall long-term trade agreement with China calling for exchanges of up to 50 billion francs (about $11.4 billion), according to French press reports.

The agreement is expected to be signed in the last week of November during an official visit to Peking of French foreign trade minister Jean-Francois Deniau.

A ministry spokesman declined to confirm the figure, but conceded that the projected accord, still under preparation, will be "very important." Mr. Deniau is scheduled to fly to Peking on Nov. 24.

Meanwhile, Economics Minister Rene Monory announced that the growth of credits granted by French banks during the first half of 1979 will be restricted to between 11 and 11.5 percent, compared with 13.2 percent for all of 1978.

He said restrictions on credits on about 180 banks with a balance sheet of less than 100 million francs will be totally freed in 1979. These banks will have to have been in business for at least 10 years, with credits granted representing at least 10 percent of their own resources.

He also announced a doubling of banks' minimum reserve requirements on sight deposits, effective next Jan. 1, to 4 percent from 2 percent currently. He confirmed that next year's target ceiling for M-2 money supply growth has been set at 11 percent, down from a target of 12 percent in 1978. He also conceded that this year's M-2 money supply growth is likely to attain 13 percent.

The new guidelines for 1979 are even more restrictive, as banks will be required to include within the ceiling, 20 percent instead of 15 percent this year, of credits granted exporters.

The Economics Ministry also announced that French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 1.035 billion francs in September to 122.063 billion francs.

Bank's Report Optimistic on Dutch Economy

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Dutch guilder generally occupied a middle position within its band in the joint European currency float, or snake, in the 1978 first half before weakening against the Deutsche mark in July and August, the Netherlands central bank says in its report for the second quarter.

In July, the central bank provided some support for the guilder, but the amount of intervention was small. In its report, the bank gives a somewhat optimistic account of trends in the Dutch economy for the four-month period from April through July.

Dutch manufacturing industry recovered during the period from a slump in the first quarter to reach levels slightly above the average for 1977, the bank said. The volume of Dutch exports rose in the period concurrent with an increase in world demand for goods. The sole exception was natural gas where exports declined.

The bank said it expects inflation to remain at 4 to 4.5 percent through 1978 compared with a rate of 7 percent a year earlier.

The bank also announced today that it was raising the bank rate to 6.5 percent from 5.5 percent, effective tomorrow.

W. Germans Up Outlays Abroad

BONN, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — West German companies and individuals increased foreign investment 5.8 percent in the first half from a year earlier while foreign investment in the country declined 12.4 percent, the Economics Ministry said today.

Foreign investment by companies and private individuals increased 5.8 percent to 2.723 billion Deutsche marks from 2.572 billion DM. Foreign investment in West Germany declined to 1.304 million DM from 1.489 billion DM.

North Sea Oil Seen Dwindling In British GNP

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ) — North Sea oil and gas are expected to make a slightly smaller contribution to the British economy and balance of payments over the next couple of years and a somewhat greater impact in the 1980s than previously assumed, according to new Treasury estimates.

The net contribution to the U.K. current account is now forecast at £3.2 billion (at 1977 prices) this year compared with £3.6 billion projected by the Treasury in August of last year. The total is still above the £2.9 billion realized in 1977.

Similarly, the contribution to Britain's gross national product has been scaled back to £2.2 billion this year compared with £2.6 billion previously projected.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Sees Higher Net for Year

Shell Oil expects earnings for 1978 to be up "a bit" above last year's record net of $735 million, or $5.11 a share, John Bookout, president says. He adds he expects to report that earnings for the third quarter and for the full year will be up in the same sort of range as earnings for the first half, which were up about 4 percent from the year-ago figures. He said he was "comfortable" with analysts' estimates that revenues for the full year will approach $11 billion, up from the year earlier $10.2 billion.

Rhone-Poulenc in Hungary Accord

Rhone-Poulenc says it has signed a long-term "general agreement" with Chemolimpex, representing the Hungarian chemical industry, designed to develop exchanges between the French firm and the entire Hungarian sector in petrochemicals, fine chemicals, agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals. No other details were available. Company chairman Jean Gandois says the chemical-refining sector is likely to have significantly higher profits over the next few years and in 10 years may account for 50 percent of group says. Without giving detailed amounts, he says the division's strategy will be to invest abroad, expecially in the U.S., Japan and Brazil, to move into new areas such as electronics and solar energy and to cut out unprofitable markets and products.

Lockheed Expecting L-1011 Orders

Lockheed hopes to announce orders for several more L-1011s by the end of 1978, chairman Roy Anderson says. "Several (orders) are in the mill right now and we hope to be able to announce them before the end of the year," he says. He also stands by earlier predictions that Lockheed's 1978 total net earnings will be "very similar" to last year's $55.4 million and that 1979 earnings are not expected to show a sizable increase over this year. In view of this, he says, Lockheed may decide to introduce new derivatives of the L-1011, although development costs will be charged to income.

Cathay Pacific Buys More Boeings

Cathay Pacific Airways confirms option for the purchase of a second Rolls Royce-powered Boeing 747 aircraft and says it has taken options for another three 747-200bs. Duncan Black, deputy chairman of the Swire group and managing director of the Hong Kong airline, says that assuming all options are confirmed, the order for the six 747s is worth in excess of $383 million and the value of the Rolls Royce RB211-524b engines and engine support amounts to $102 million.

Schlesinger Expects Rise in Oil Imports

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Carter administration expects U.S. oil imports to climb to between 9 million and 10 million barrels a day by 1985 from slightly more than 8 million barrels a day currently.

This is the range predicted by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger last night in an interview for West German television.

In Washington, an Energy Department spokesman said Mr. Schlesinger's forecast echoes department predictions of recent weeks and is based on the absence of energy legislation beyond the package currently being steered through Congress. The spokesman said, however, that the administration plans to introduce further energy legislation.

Despite the Energy Department's statement, both oil industry and European energy observers have been confused about what the U.S. administration actually expected oil imports to be in the years ahead. The Schlesinger forecast helps clear up the confusion.

Mr. Schlesinger's 1985 projection is somewhat in line with what oil-industry insiders and oil observers have been predicting. Most forecasters have held that, regardless of the outcome of the Carter energy package in Congress, oil imports would continue to rise into the early 1980s, eventually reaching and perhaps passing 10 million barrels a day.

When President Carter began his push for new energy legislation in April, 1977, he set a goal of reducing U.S. oil imports to between six million and seven million barrels a day by 1985.

Even so, the president maintained as recently as last summer that the United States still could cut oil imports. At the Bonn economic summit, he pledged to "reduce" imports 2.5 million barrels a day by 1985. But he did not say whether that reduction was based on today's imports or on some higher level anticipated for 1985. That point has not been clarified since then.

Mr. Schlesinger, asked whether the goal of six million to seven million barrels a day set in Mr. Carter's 1977 proposals still was realistic, replied that it was not. "We expect we will be importing between 9 and 10 million barrels of oil a day, somewhat in excess of the present amount," he said, adding, "but, the amount would be substantially larger in the absence of the (current) energy legislation. With the legislation, it will be cut by 2.5 million to 3 million barrels a day by 1985."

In Washington, the energy department spokesman said that in the administration's initial projections, without any energy legislation at all, oil imports were expected to run to at least 11 million, and possibly up to 16 million barrels a day by 1985. The initial package proposed by Mr. Carter would have reduced these amounts 4.5 million barrels a day, he said. With the current energy package actually being cleared by Congress, the reduction should be 2.5 million barels a day, he said.

Schmidt Sees Growth At 6% Rate for Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (WP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today predicted that Japan would achieve a growth rate of 6 percent in fiscal 1978 and said that would be an "enormous achievement."

The statement in effect absolved Japan in advance should Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda fail to achieve the 7-percent real growth he pledged at the Bonn summit last July. It also underscored another Bonn divergence from U.S. economic policy, which has been prodding Tokyo to achieve a 7-percent growth to help lure more imports in to Japan.

Italy Output Index Off

ROME, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Italy's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production registered 121.0 in August, down 1.8 percent from an upward-revised index of 123.2 in July, the statistics institute reported today.

Wall St. Prices Fall; Chase Prime at 10%

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell today in active trading on profit-taking and hesitation ahead of the weekly money-supply report.

During the session, Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's third largest, raised its prime lending rate to 10 percent from 9¾ percent, but analysts doubted the rest of the banking industry would immediately go along with this move to the highest level for the benchmark rate since January 1975.

Chemical Bank, however, raised its broker loan rate, often a harbinger of a higher prime rate, to 10 percent from 9¾ percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.68 points to 896.74 and declines led advences 793 to 667. Volume rose to 30.17 million shares from yesterday's 21.74 million.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the M-1 money supply fell $2 billion in the week ended Oct. 4 to $359.9 billion. The more broadly defined M-2 fell $200 million in the same week to $864 billion.

Citicorp topped the active list, easing ⅜ to 28⅞. Bankamerica, also active, tacked on ⅛ to 29¼. Ralston Purina, in second place, lost ⅜ to 13⅞.

IBM reported higher-than-expected third-quarter earnings but lost four to 286½ in brisk trading. Exxon eased ½ to 52¾.

Lockheed lost 1¾ to 30¾. It reiterated that it expects more orders for its L-1011 jets. Boeing, which sold four 737s to a Canadian airline, rose 1¼ to 68⅛.

Eastman Kodak, reporting higher earnings, lost ⅞ to 64½ while Polaroid picked up ½ to 53.

Teledyne rose 1¼ to 105¼ and Hilton Hotels added 1¼ to 58½.

General Dynamics added ½ to 85. The Defense Department cancelled production of the submarine-launched Cruise missile being developed by the company.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose in moderately active trading. The index gained 0.14 point to 172.15.

Canada Renegotiates Eurodollar Credit

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Canadian government in renegotiations with Canadian banks has received more favorable terms on a $U.S.2.5-billion credit line, the Finance Department said today.

The new terms set the interest charges on any drawings on the credit line at half a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate for Eurodollar deposits.

Textile Cuts Opposed by U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Senate, by a voice vote, again went on record today as opposing any textile or apparel tariff reduction in the Geneva trade negotiations.

The Senate added the prohibition to a minor House-passed bill, which now goes to the House of Representatives for possible further action in the closing days of the 1978 congressional session.

Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., offered the amendment, apparently in an effort to prevent the administration from blocking the Senate's previous approval of the textile-apparel trade restriction, which was attached to the Export-Import Bank bill on Friday, Sept. 29.

The legislation to extend the charter of the Ex-Im Bank has been stalled in the Senate, and Congress, pushing for final adjournment this weekend, may decide to approve a continuing resolution to keep the export credit agency in business until next June. If this strategy prevails, the bank would be permitted to continue its operations at current levels in the first half of 1979, while Congress reconsiders the legislation to extend its charter and raise its overall lending ceiling for a longer period of time.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss said today every American, every business and every union will "feel the pinch" from Mr. Carter's new program to combat inflation. In the toughest advance description yet of the program scheduled for unveiling next week, he said: "The president is determined to use every lever at his control to encourage restraint on the part of government, business and labor."

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Allied Chemical

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	786.20	697.60
Profits	24.90	20.00
Per share	0.88	0.71
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,370	2,160
Profits	90.70	96.20
Per share	3.21	3.43

Celanese

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	650.00	591.00
Profits	31.00	21.00
Per Share	2.09	1.42
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,920	1,740
Profits	73.00	55.00
Per Share	4.94	3.69

Central Soya

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	633.90	602.90
Profits	4.69	0.39 loss
Per Share	0.31	-
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,200	2,180
Profits	29.89	12.37
Per Share	1.94	0.80

Charter New York

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	13.70	N.A.
Per Share	1.32	N.A.
Net Income	11.67	11.58
Per Share	1.56	1.31
9 months*	1978	1977
Oper. Net	38.10	N.A.
Per Share	4.09	N.A.
Net Income	36.07	32.13
Per Share	4.33	3.65

* : *Indicated Figures*

Chemical New York

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	32.00	26.90
Per Share	2.02	1.77
Net Income	30.00	24.80
Per Share	1.89	1.63
9 months	1978	1977
Oper. Net	88.90	77.00
Per Share	5.61	5.21
Net Income	81.00	74.80
Per Share	5.08	5.07

Colgate Palmolive

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,080	979.30
Profits	47.60	46.81
Per Share	0.60	0.59
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,147	2,869
Profits	130.90	124.68
Per Share	1.64	1.56

Diamond Shamrock

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	415.60	386.80
Profits	24.93	40.60
Per Share	0.62	1.08
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,240	1,120
Profits	90.87	117.95
Per Share	2.27	3.14

Florida Power

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	223.70	187.10
Profits	26.04	26.21
Per share	1.58	1.60
12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	728.90	643.30
Profits	77.83	75.43
Per share	4.49	4.34

Int'l Business Machines

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	5,280	4,580
Profits	815.90	690.40
Per Share	5.60	4.66
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	14,630	13,090
Profits	2,090	1,920
Per Share	14.34	12.92

Marine Midland Banks

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	6.99	4.58
Per Share	0.55	0.36
Net Income	8.74	4.55
Per Share	0.70	0.36
9 months	1978	1977
Oper. Net	16.51	13.92
Per Share	1.31	0.93
Net Income	19.57	13.92
Per Share	1.56	1.10

Mead

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	605.70	465.40
Profits	35.61	28.15
Per Share	1.54	1.19
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,720	1,330
Profits	87.71	75.72
Per Share	3.78	3.16

Morgan (J.P.)

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	69.10	54.98
Per Share	1.69	1.35
Net Income	64.83	54.27
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.

National Detroit

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	19.19	14.36
Per Share	1.61	1.20
Net Income	18.86	14.42
Per Share	1.58	1.20
9 months	1978	1977
Oper. Net	50.17	39.72
Per Share	4.22	3.30
Net Income	49.69	40.67
Per Share	4.18	3.38

PPG Industries

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	704.70	648.00
Profits	45.60	40.40
Per Share	1.44	1.29
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,060	1,870
Profits	131.50	118.60
Per Share	4.18	1.29

Teledyne

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	588.50	550.70
Profits	41.93	56.28
Per Share	3.24	4.29
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,790	1,620
Profits	160.40	130.50
Per Share	12.29	9.91

Time

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	407.70	303.10
Profits	25.58	19.36
Per share	1.25	0.95
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,160	882.30
Profits	87.29	59.54
Per share	4.26	2.93

United Telecommunications

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	366.20	313.50
Profits	38.49	31.53
Per Share	0.66	0.56
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,050	899.80
Profits	111.60	93.50
Per Share	1.92	1.72

Walter (Jim)

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	515.90	436.10
Profits	29.40	28.26
Per Share	1.70	1.63
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,730	1,440
Profits	87.75	79.43
Per Share	5.50	4.56

Other Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Consolidated Bathurst

9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	36.60	12.70
Per Share	1.620.53	

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

Japan

Ito Ham Provisions

6 months	1978	1977
Revenue	98,336	95.573
Profits	2,543	2,255

(Figures in Yen)

NYSE Trading Closing Prices December 12

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
25¼	13	FlexIV .80	4.9	4	118	16⅜	16½	16¼	— ½
39⅝	18¼	Flntkl 1.40b	4.8	6	21	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅜
53⅝	37⅝	FloECst			11	28	41½	41	61	— ⅜
20¼	21½	FloGas 1.44	5.8	6	73	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	FloPL 2.08	7.6	6	318	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	28⅝	FloPow 2.76	8.8	7	160	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
31⅝	17¼	FloSil 1.60	6.8	x	20	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
43½	29⅝	Fluor 1.20	3.8	7	231	32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ½
182	74	Fluor pf	3.9		11	77	77	77	+1
33⅝	15	FootsC 1.40	7.5	6	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	39	FordM 3.60	8.6	3	742	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ½
23½	16¼	FordMx 1.24	6.2	5	26	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
37⅝	26⅝	FMC pf1.80	5.7		1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
15	12¼	FtDear 1.24	10.	31		13½	12⅝	12⅝	
43⅝	27¼	FtHowP 1.08	2.8	11	34	38⅞	38½	38½	— ¼
46⅝	24½	FosWh 1a	3.3	7	92	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	
19¼	8¼	Foxmal .50	3.8	13	348	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	24½	FourPha		13	253	32⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅝	Foxbro 1.10	3.4	9	75	32⅞	32⅜	32½	+ ½
11⅜	5½	FrankM .30	5.2	7	122	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
33¼	18⅛	FrpMin 1.60	5.2	11	521	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
20	9	Frights .22	1.5	13	53	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
34⅝	24	Frueht 2.20	8.1	4	90	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
14	7½	Fuquo .40	4.1	5	206	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
15½	13½	Fuqua pf1.25	9.5		2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
— G—G—G —									
15⅝	9⅝	GAF .68	5.8		3228	13⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.5		45	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
32	22⅞	GAT X 1.80	7.2	19	51	25	25	25	
48	31	GAT pf 2.50	7.6		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
22½	7⅛	GCA .15	1.0	10	22	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
14	6¼	GDV		4	120	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	GF Eap			2	5	5	5	
4	1⅜	GMR Pr		9	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅜	4⅛	Gable		11	17	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
38⅝	24	Gamsk 1.46	5.6	6	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	34¼	Gannett 1.40	3.3	14	73	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞	— 1⅛
17½	6⅜	Gap5Str .30	3.5	5	72	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	15½	GardDn 1	5.1	9	111	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
29⅝	16⅛	GarInk 1.14	5.8	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
15⅝	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.7	7	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	6½	Gatewy .60	9.1	3	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
46	23⅝	GearHD .28	.8	17	46	34⅝	32⅞	33½	— ⅛
34⅝	19	Gelco .70	2.5	11	25	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
24⅞	17½	GemCo			3	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
16¾	13½	GemIn 1.20a	8.0		10	15	15	15	
11⅜	8⅛	GAlny .92a	9.8		18	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
42½	27¼	GnAmD .60	1.5	22	132	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅜
18	11⅛	GnBcsh .80	5.7	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31⅝	17⅛	GnCable 1.10	6.9	9	270	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
24⅝	20½	GnCarl pr1.94	8.8	14		22	22	22	— ¼
45⅝	26½	GClnma 1.13	3.2	9	15	36	35½	35½	— ¼
93½	37	GenDyn		02	70⅛	77¼	77⅛	77¼	— 1¼
54	52½	GnDyn pfwi4.25	8.0		13	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
57⅝	43⅝	GenEl 2.60	5.4	9	546	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
25¼	26½	GnFds 1.80	5.5	8	316	32	32½	32½	+ ½
29¼	21⅝	GnGth 1.50e	5.0	18	28	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
12	0½	GnHost .60	5.4	62		11	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	19⅝	GnInst .60	2.8	6	102	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
21½	11⅛	GenMed .44	3.5	11	91	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
34⅛	26⅝	GnMills 1.16	3.9	11	67	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	54	GMot 6e	11.	5	3954	56⅞	56⅛	56¼	+ ⅛
53½	46⅝	GMot pf3.75	7.9		1	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
71¼	62¼	GMot pf 5	7.9	17	17	63⅝	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	9½	GnPart .60	5.1	6	45	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
21⅝	14⅝	GPS 1.80	9.9	8	105	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	GnRetr			70	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	22½	GnSignl 1	3.8	10	495	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	GnSteel .25r	3.4	7	22	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
32½	27⅝	GTE 2.48	8.7	7	613	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
34⅝	29⅞	GTE pf 2.50	8.5		300	29¼	d29¼	29¼	—1
28½	25⅝	GTE pf 3.40	9.4		5	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	GTFI pf1.25	9.3		z160	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
31⅝	22½	GTire 1.50	6.8	5	105	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
9⅛	3⅞	Genesco			240	4⅛	4	4	
32⅝	22⅝	Genstr 2		6	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
41¼	31	GenuPt 1.10	2.9	14	13	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
32½	22½	GoPac 1.10	4.3	9	524	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	24	GePw pf2.52	10.		8	24⅛	24	24⅛	
29¼	25½	GePw pf2.75	11.		9	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
87⅝	76	GePw pf7.80	10.	z100	77	77	77	77	—1½
86	73	GePw pf7.72	10.	z100	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	
31⅞	28	Gearc .51e	1.8	9	92	29⅛	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
34⅝	25⅝	GerbPd 1.50	5.0	9	65	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Getty 1.20	3.3	10	208	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	
18½	18	Getty pf1.28	6.6		5	18⅛	18⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	GlamIPC .60	8.0	25	15	7⅜	7½	7½	
28⅝	8⅝	GlbrFn .90	5.2	5	42	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	10	GldLew .70	4.0	5	1036	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
23⅞	14	GlfEdMill 1.20	5.9	5	51	21⅛	20½	20½	+ ⅛
33	22⅛	Gillette 1.60	6.2	9	210	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
13⅛	6¼	Ginoslnc			6	58	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
23⅝	12	GleasW .60	3.6	7	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
20	8⅝	GlobMar		13	76	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	GldWFn .50	4.2	4	15	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Goodrh 1.32	7.9	5	148	17	d16¼	16¼	— ⅛
18½	15⅝	Goodyr 1.30	8.2	6	580	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
22½	15	GordJw .60	3.4	5	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	23⅝	Gould 1.60	5.8	7	76	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	23⅝	Grace 1.90	6.9	7	279	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	25⅛	Grace wd			47	27½	27	27	— ¼
28	26½	Graingr .76	2.3	12	9	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
17¼	11	Granitvl 1	8.8	9	81	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
19⅝	13⅝	GrayOr .80	5.7	5	13	14	13⅞	14	
9¼	5	GIAIPc .15e	2.6	44	486	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅜
38	24⅝	GLkJo 1a	2.8	5	20	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
34⅝	23	GNIrn 2.25e	9.8	17	3	22	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
37½	23⅛	GNWtk 1.40	4.4	8	118	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	18¼	GWFin 1	3.7	5	94	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
35⅝	16⅛	GGlan1 1.08	3.5	13	12	30¼	30½	30½	+ ½
14⅞	11⅛	Grevh 1.04	9.0	8	149	11⅛	11½	11½	
1⅛	7-16	Greyhnd wt			217	17-32	½	17-32	
11⅞	7⅝	GrowC .44	4.6	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	GthRty			116	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	7.1	6	34	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	Guardin .36	2.4	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
16¼	11	GlfWstn .70	5.0	4	1676	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
72½	68½	GlfW pf 5.75	8.4		1	68⅝	d68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
78	55¼	GlfW pf 3.67	5.7		9	63	62⅞	63	+ ½
36⅛	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50	7.8	4		32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
27	22¼	GultOil 1.90	7.5	8	1498	25¼	24⅞	25¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
14	8⅛	GulRes .25	2.8	10	306	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
19½	14	GulR pf1.30	8.7		2	15⅛	15	15	— ½
19⅝	15½	GulR pf1.60	9.0		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	GlSlUl 1.24	10.	7	188	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
56¼	47	GlSU pf4.52	0.6		z10	52½	52½	52½	—3⅝
16⅝	12⅛	GulStUtd .88	6.5	6	79	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
11⅞	6	Gulton .28	3.3	9	47	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
— H—H—H —									
4⅝	2⅝	HMW		27	7	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
31	19½	HallFB 1.10	4.2	11	303	26⅛	25⅞	26	
27⅜	19	HallPrt .80a	3.8	11	22	26¼	26¼	26¼	
79⅜	54½	Hallbr 1.80	2.5	9	272	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ½
26⅞	16¼	HamrP 1.40	6.7	7	49	21⅛	21	21	— ½
17⅝	14¼	HanJS 1.51e	10.		22	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
22⅝	17⅞	HanJi 1.90e	10.		61	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
24¼	9⅝	Handlmn 1	6.1	7	x63	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
16	14⅝	HandvH .60	3.9	8	24	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
60⅝	25	Hanes 1.72	2.9	11	5	59⅞	59½	59½	— ⅜
41⅛	30	Hanna 1.80	5.8	11	60	31⅜	30⅞	31	
35½	35½	HarBrJ 1.44	4.3	16	219	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	Hardees .28	1.8	5	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Harnisht 1	5.0	9	1289	17½	16	17⅛	+1⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah .80	2.6	9	63	20	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	26⅝	HarrBk 1.60	6.0	6	31	27⅞	27½	27½	
37	77	Harris .60	1.8	15	143	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	25⅝	Harsco 1.80	5.9	7	398	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
16	10	HartSM .80	7.1	5	144	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	16⅛	HartfHk .56	2.4	15	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
14¼	6⅜	HartfZd .40	4.3	4	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
17⅞	14⅝	HatTse 1.30	9.9	10	13	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	24	HwlEl 2.24	8.6	7	18	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅝	HayesA 1.28	7.5	9	81	17¼	16⅞	17	
17¼	9½	Hazelin .40	3.5	6	24	11⅛	11½	11½	
27⅞	15	Health7ec		6	42	28½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
14½	8½	Hecks .24	2.5	7	16	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	HecMn			70	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	19⅝	HelmB 1	4.0	6	10	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
44¼	33⅝	Helmrh 1.80	4.5	9	131	46¼	39⅞	40	+ ¼
34⅝	27½	Heinz q11.70	5.6		58	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6	HeleneC		4	38	8¼	8½	8½	
31¼	15½	HellrInt 1.10	6.6	6	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	22	HelmrP .46	1.1	10	7	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
3	1⅛	HemCap			13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅜	7⅛	Heminc .66e	8.9		7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
18⅝	12⅛	Hercules 1	6.0	8	276	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	18½	Hershy 1.20	6.6	6	13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	5½	Hesston			39	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
31⅜	23⅜	Heublin 1.52	5.2	10	118	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
92⅜	61⅜	HewlPk .60	.7	17	411	88⅞	87¼	87½	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	HghVlt .10	1.5	11	22	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	17½	Hillenbd .94	3.1	9	4	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ½
46½	22⅜	Hilton 2	4.0	11	54	50½	49½	50	
25½	25	Hilton wi			77	25⅛	25	25	— ½
22¼	16¼	Hobart 1.08	6.5	7	43	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅜
32⅜	14⅛	Holiday .56	2.9	9	461	19⅞	19	19⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	15	Hollys		34	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
11⅜	8⅝	Hmes pf1.10	11.		65	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
40	29⅜	Homestk 1.10a	3.5	13	188	31½	30⅞	31¼	— ⅛
72⅜	42	Honwll 2.20	3.3	9	321	68⅞	67¼	67⅜	— ⅜
25½	17½	HoovU 1.24	5.4	7	32	23½	23	23	— ½
5⅜	1⅜	Horizon			28	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
34½	24⅞	HosCp .40	1.3	14	167	31¼	30⅜	30⅞	— ½
27	12	HostInt .48	2.6	8	75	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	14½	Houdle 1.20a	3.6	11	246	33⅜	22	23⅛	— ¼
41⅛	27½	Houdpf 2.25	5.5		1	41	41	41	
30⅛	19⅝	HousM 1.46	4.8	6	42	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	HousFb .36	6.3	7	1945	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅞	HoushF 1.45	7.9	6	155	18½	18⅛	18½	— ½
35½	29	HouP pf2.50	8.4		10	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
33⅜	26⅝	Houstn 2.12	7.4	7	405	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
29½	19⅝	HousNG 1	4.2	7	260	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
17	9	HowdJn .40	4.0	7	564	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
18½	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.52	9.1	9	11	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	13½	Hudson		55	6	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
20	13⅝	HuntSB		56	30	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
46½	28⅝	HughsTl .92	2.1	11	349	44½	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
34½	14⅝	Human .80	2.2	15	25	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅜
24⅜	21⅛	Humana pf2.50	12.		93	21⅜	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅞	HuntCh .40	3.1	12	17	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16½	8⅛	HuntIR		7	0	12½	12⅛	12½	
24	10¼	HuttEF .60	4.2	4	55	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
14⅜	9⅝	Huyck .72	6.5	9	25	11¼	11	11	— ¼
— I—I—I —									
32½	19¼	IC Ind 1.60	6.7	6	43	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
51	39⅝	IC In pf 3.50	8.6		5	40½	40¼	40½	
7¼	4	ICN			85	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ¼
47⅞	34	INACp 2.60	6.5	5	44	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
19¼	16¼	INAin 1.62	9.8		14	16⅜	16⅜	16½	— ¼
13	9⅞	IU Int .95	9.5	5	285	16⅛	10	10	
21¼	15⅝	IUInt pf1.25	7.8		1	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
17	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	9.4		9	14½	13⅞	14½	
27⅞	24	IdahoP 2.28	9.3	8	48	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
28	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.4	6	45	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
8⅜	4½	Ideal7 .24r	5.2	5	51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27¼	21⅛	IllPower 2.28	9.7	8	488	22⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
29⅛	24	IllPow pf2.35	9.4		z20	25	25	25	
47¼	41½	IllPow pf2.78	8.8		z3500	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	13⅛	ImpICp .80	4.6	4	88	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
19⅛	13⅝	INCO .40	2.6	21	287	15½	15¼	15⅜	
7¼	5¼	IncCap			5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
79½	68	IndIM pf7.08	11.		z910	69	d66	66	—2⅞
24⅜	19⅝	IndIM pf2.15	11.		36	20⅛	d19⅛	19⅞	
24⅞	21	IndIM pf2.25	11.		22	21⅜	d20¼	21¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	24	IndIGas 2.48	9.1	5	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	21⅛	IndIPL 2	9.0	11	x149	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅜
88½	81	InPL pf 6.25	7.5		x1	83	83	83	— ⅞
28	16⅛	IndHol 1.44	8.7	5	9	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	11⅞	Inexca .10	.6	16	208	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅛
64¼	45½	IngerR 3	6.6	7	106	46	d45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
44	31⅛	IngR pf 2.35	7.4		16	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	InrTec .50	3.7	7	11	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
41⅞	22½	InlndSt 2.80	7.9	6	60	35⅜	35⅛	35½	— ½
17¼	11½	Inslco .94b	7.7	5	62	12¼	12	12¼	
19½	13½	Inslc pf1.25	8.5		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr			17	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
21	10½	Integon .44a	3.5	8	129	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	19⅛	IcpSe 1.92a	9.5		22	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
45⅝	34¼	Interco 2.20	6.2	6	52	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ½
28	12½	IntDiv 8.11e		8	4	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
29⅞	24	Intrlk 2.20	9.5	19	22	24½	d23½	23½	—1
18⅞	10	IntAlum .50	3.6	8	32	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
304½	234⅞	IBM 11.52	4.2	14	883	278½	275½	276	—2

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
27⅜	19⅝	IntFlav .68	2.9	15	440	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
46⅝	26¼	IntHarv 2.10	6.1	6	411	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
43½	34	IntMin 2.60	7.3	6	187	35⅝	35½	35¼	+ ½
48	42¼	IntMnr pf 4	9.5		1	42	d42	42	+ ⅛
25½	17	IntMull 1.10	5.8	7	24	19⅛	18¾	10⅞	— ⅛
49¼	35½	IntPaper 2	5.2	8	358	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
16	8½	IntRect1 .25	2.4	7	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
34⅛	26⅝	IntTT 2.20	0.1	6	791	27⅞	27	27¼	— ¼
61¼	47½	IntTT pfH 4	6.8		1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
56⅝	45	IntTT pfJ 4	6.6		3	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
55⅝	44⅝	IntTT pfK 4	0.9		50	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
61½	53	IntTT pfO 5	9.5		4	53⅛	d52⅞	52⅞	— ⅜
41⅜	32⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.6		2	34	34	34	
58⅝	50	IntTT pf4.50	9.1		31	50	d49½	49½	— ½
23⅝	15¼	IntrpCe 1.30	0.1	5	28	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
93	63⅝	IntrpCe pf 5	7.8		5	64	d63½	64	+ ⅛
39¼	26	IntrpGs 1.60	4.9	7	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
17⅛	14	IntslPw 1.50	9.8	10	24	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
38¼	17	Intrwav .60	2.6	4	89	23½	22	22	— ½
53⅝	37¼	IowaEl .52	1.0	7	37	50½	50	60	— ½
17⅛	14¼	IowaEl 1.80	10.	8	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22½	19¼	IowIlG 1.92	9.5	7	31	20⅛	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
28	23⅞	IowaPL 2.40	9.5	7	15	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
23	19¼	IowaPS 1.92	9.1	7	31

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 12

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
22½	12	Sabine .56	1.9	16	18	29¼	28½	29	+ ⅜
5⅛	3	Safeldn .24	1.9	13	142	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ½
35⅝	25½	Safeway 2.20	5.0	9	27	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
10⅝	8⅝	SagaCp .44	3.1	8	57	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
22⅛	15⅝	SJoMn 1.30	4.5	11	50	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
12⅝	8	StJoLP 1.26	9.3	6	8	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
35⅝	25¼	SfLSeF 2.50	6.2	6	30	40½	40	40½	
10⅝	8	SPaul 1.02e	9.1	34	11	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
25½	21	StRegP 1.72	5.1	9	129	34	33⅝	33⅝	
6⅛	5	Salant .40	8.0	5	x48	8¼	8	8	
14⅛	5	Sambos .60	3.5	10	248	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	8	SDiGE 1.44	9.4	7	142	15½	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
8⅛	5	SJuanR .99f	7.3	25	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13½	9	Sanders .10e	.5	10	138	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	— ¼
32½	25	SFeInd 2.20	6.2	7	99	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	5	SFeIn pf .50	5.1		10	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
22¾	5	SFeInl .60	1.6	16	390	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	9	SafWel .72	3.7	9	8	u19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	3	SaulRE			35	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3	1	SavASto		26	226	u 7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
5¾	5	SavOnD .32	2.8	16	45	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
11⅛	5	SavEIP 1	8.2	4	53	12¼	15¼	12⅛	
12	5	SavE pf1.28	9.8		1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅝	5	Savin .50	2.9	4	444	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Saxon		11	1887	u 8⅛	7¾	8	+ ¼
4	1	Schaefer			18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
26⅛	5	SchrPto 1.24	3.8	18	507	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	5	Schlitz .40	3.0	36	120	13½	13¼	13½	
62½	5	Schlmb 1.40	1.6	17	922	90½	89⅝	90	— ⅜
16⅛	5	SCOA 1	3.2	8	39	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ⅝
4⅞	3	ScotLod .36r	7.2		69	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
33	5	ScotFet 1.60	5.2	8	362	31⅛	30½	31	— ½
20⅛	5	ScotIF .64	3.0	10	77	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	5	ScotFP .84	4.9	9	710	17¼	16⅞	17	
11⅝	5	Scottys .36	1.7	10	27	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛
18⅝	5	Scovill 1.40	6.1	7	81	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
45⅛	5	Scovill pf2.50	4.6		2	55	54½	54½	— ½
5⅝	5	Scudder		16	90	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
8⅝	5	Scud pf .81e	8.6		11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
13	5	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		22	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
10	5	SeaCont .42	1.4	8	321	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	3	SeaCgas .20	6.7	6	204	33	32¼	32⅝	
24¼	5	Seafst .96	3.4	9	39	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ¼
19⅛	5	Searm .92	3.3	11	323	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
14⅝	5	SeaPw 1.10	4.1	9	13	27⅛	26¼	26⅝	— ½
11	5	SearleG .52	3.7		288	14	13⅝	14	
22½	5	Sears 1.120	4.8	9	2826	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ¼
28⅛	5	Sedco .52	1.3	10	157	41¼	40⅝	41	— ⅜
6	5	SeigLJ 1.20b	8.2	6	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	5	SvCpInl .28	2.9	7	21	9½	9⅝	9½	— ½
16⅛	5	Servml 1.50	3.2	13	1	46½	46½	46½	
8½	5	Shakspr .40	3.6	8	12	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ½
16	5	Shaklee .68	3.8	6	81	18⅝	10	10	
15¼	5	Shapell .15	.5	3	21	22¾	27⅝	27½	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Sharon .20	2.1	6	239	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
17⅝	5	ShelOil 1.80	5.0	7	141	36⅝	36	36	— ½
37⅝	5	ShellT 1.32e	2.9	8	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
11	5	ShelGlo .70	5.7	6	54	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
10	5	ShelG pf1.35	7.1		2	19	19	19	— ⅛
34⅝	19	Shrwin			19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
49	5	Shrw pf4.40	8.2		x100	53½	53½	53½	— ½
14⅝	5	SierPac 1.22	8.6	0	73	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
26⅝	5	Signal 1.36	3.4	8	214	57⅛	56½	57	
30⅝	5	Signode 1.40	4.0	9	7	37½	37¼	37¼	
5⅛	5	SimPrec .24	1.2	15	20	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
18⅝	5	SimpPot .56	4.8	12	211	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
12½	5	Singer .80	4.3	4	283	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
33½	5	Sinar pf2.50	9.9		6	35⅝	35½	35½	
20⅝	5	Skaggs .70	2.4	18	69	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	5	Skil Cs .40e	2.4	7	22	16⅝	16½	16½	
17⅛	5	Skyline .48	3.5	18	363	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
13⅛	5	SmithIn .48	5.9	5	15	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
20½	5	SmithInt .92	1.9	11	201	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ½
22½	5	Smikin 1.80	1.9	22	218	95½	93½	93½	—1
16⅝	5	SmithTr .80	3.7	6	15	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
26⅛	5	Snaxon 1	4.3	9	11	23½	23¼	23¼	
27⅝	5	SnapOn 1.08	2.7	15	40	40⅞	40¼	40½	— ⅛
8⅝	5	SonyCp .10e	1.3	12	101	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
39¼	5	SouLin 4.10e	8.3	6	5	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ½
6½	2	SoAlTr			28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅝	5	SCrEG 1.62	8.9	7	70	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ½
26½	5	SCrE pf2.50	9.3		1	27	27	27	+ ½
17⅝	5	SoJerIn 1.60	8.3	18	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	5	Southwn .60	1.5	23	46	39⅝	39½	39½	— ½
29⅝	5	Sdwn pf1.80	2.9		12	62⅝	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
9⅝	5	SoelBk .60	4.8	18	398	15½	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	7	SoelPS 1.371	15.	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
22⅝	5	SoCalE 2.24	8.7	8	315	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	15	SouthCo 1.54	10.	10	1695	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
20⅝	5	SoInGE 1.40	7.4	6	155	19	18¾	19	
38⅝	5	SoNRes 1.25	3.6	7	160	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅜
39½	5	SNETel 3.20	8.3	7	15	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
38⅝	5	SouPac 2.40	7.7	9	218	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅜
57¼	5	SouRy 2.88	5.3	7	115	55	54¼	54¼	—1
6⅝	5	SouRy pf.50	8.3		18	6	5⅞	6	
26⅝	5	SoUnCo 1.68	7.3	7	18	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
34¼	5	Soutind .72b	2.3	12	72	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅜
53⅝	5	SouRoyl 1	1.9	14	165	52⅝	51½	52¼	— ½
30½	5	SwAir .28	1.1	9	14	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ¼
28¼	5	SwBsh 1.10	3.9	8	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
17	5	SwstFor .30	2.1	5	102	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
32½	5	SwlFl pf1.50	5.3		13	28¼	28¼	28¼	
15¼	5	SwlPS 1.20	8.1	9	54	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	5	SparIF			8	5	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5	Sparton .60	3.9	16	17	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
20¼	5	SpecFPr			18	26⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
23½	5	SperryH 1	4.7	8	x24	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ½
39⅝	5	SperyH pf 3	8.1		x2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
49⅝	5	SprrR 1.32	2.9	9	638	46½	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
20⅝	13	SpnssM 1.05	5.1	14	29	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
27	5	SquarD 1.40	5.9	9	375	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
37⅛	5	Squibb 1.02	3.2	13	864	32¼	31½	31¾	+ ½
23¼	5	Stanley 1	4.8	15	9	21	21	21	
29⅝	5	StBrnd. 1.36	5.1	11	233	26¼	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
35	5	StBPnl .56	1.8	14	238	32	31½	32	+ ½
20½	5	StdMotA .54	2.9	10	22	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
48⅝	5	StOilCl 2.60	5.4	8	1582	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
55⅝	5	StOInd 2.80	5.1	8	603	55¼	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
12¼	5	StPacCp .50	4.6	5	71	11	10⅝	10⅝	
8	5	StPrud .66	8.3	9	185	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
29⅝	5	Standex 1.10	3.8	8	6	28⅞	28¼	28¼	
29	5	StanW 1.08	3.9	9	37	29	28	28	— ⅜
29⅝	5	Starret 1.32	4.9	7	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
5⅛	5	StMutInv			5	4	5⅛	5	5⅛
12⅝	5	StaMSe 1.05	9.2		44	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
49¼	5	StoutCh 2	4.4	8	70	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+ ½
13	5	SterchI .56q	5.1	6	15	11⅛	11	11	
19⅝	5	SterDe .27	4.4	15	678	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ¼
4⅝	5	SterPre .12b	2.9	9	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
28	5	SterndnI .50	2.9	7	19	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	5	StevenJ 1.20	7.3	6	53	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ½
38⅝	5	StewWa 2.18	6.1	7	14	24½	34¼	34⅛	+ ¼
28½	5	StokVC 1.32	4.8	9	97	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
55	5	StoneW 2.75r	5.0	8	11	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
16¼	5	StonCon .60	4.3	18	13	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
17⅛	5	StopShp 1.10	5.8	6	56	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	5	StorTec			22	330	34	33	33¼
35⅝	5	StorerB 1.30	3.8	10	175	35⅝	34½	34½	— ½
17⅝	5	StridRit 1	6.8	7	32	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
71⅛	5	StuWor 2	3.0	6	239	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
5	3	SuavShe .28	5.0	21	50	4	3⅞	4	
24⅝	5	SubPrG 1.32	6.9	6	109	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
32	5	SunChm .60	2.1	6	16	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
27¼	5	SunEl .66	2.3	15	54	26⅝	26⅛	28⅛	— ¼
42⅝	5	SunCo 2.80	6.5	6	249	44¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1½
48⅝	5	SunC pf 2.25	5.1		7	45	44¼	44¼	—1¼
24⅝	5	Sunbm 1.40	6.5	7	474	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
56	5	Sundstr 1.40	2.8	8	22	49⅝	49	49¼	+ ¼
69⅝	5	Sunds pf3.50	5.4		29	64½	64	64½	— ½
14	5	SunsM .20e	1.5	30	34	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
20⅝	5	SuprVal .54	2.8	10	60	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ½
329	5	196 SuprOil 2.80	.9	30	35	u330	325	325	—4
16⅛	5	7⅝ SupmkG .42	2.9	7	77	14½	14⅛	14½	
14⅝	5	9⅝ Supscp .25f			34	18¼	18	18	— ¼
11⅝	5	8 SutroM .85e	8.0	15	5	18⅝	18⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	5	14⅝ Swank 1.28	4.6	9	21	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
21¼	5	15½ Sybron .96	5.0	0	57	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
40¼	5	34⅛ Sybrn pf2.40	6.4		5	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
16	5	6⅛ Systron .10	.8	11	15	13½	13¼	13¼	
26⅝	5	10⅝ TRE .84	4.9	11	55	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ¼
42⅝	5	27½ TRW 1.80	4.6	8	169	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
92⅝	5	68¼ TRW pf 4.40	5.1		24	86	85½	85½	—1
81	5	60½ TRW pr4.50	6.0		10	74⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ½
25	5	18⅝ TaftBrd .64	2.6	10	251	u25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
5⅝	5	Talcott			8	2½	3⅝	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	5	9¼ Talley 1	6.7	6	180	15⅝	14⅛	15	
15⅝	5	12⅝ Talley pf 1	6.6		23	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	5	16⅛ TampE 1.32	7.2	8	75	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
34⅝	5	19¼ Tandy		11	670	31¼	30	30¼	— ⅜
30⅝	5	9⅝ Tandycft		12	114	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
11⅛	7	7 Tappan .24	2.3	6	230	10½	10	10½	+ ½
21⅝	5	8¼ Technar .40	3.1	22	481	13⅛	12⅝	15⅝	
15½	5	7⅝ Technclr .60	5.7	15	27	14¼	13⅝	14	— ¼
14⅝	5	8⅝ Technicn		11	37	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
50½	5	32½ Tektrnx .64	1.3	15	169	48½	47½	48⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	5	5⅝ Telecor .40	4.5	6	23	9	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅝	5	50⅝ Teledn 9.141	8.7	6	1298	109⅝	103¼	105¼	— ⅜
14½	5	7⅝ Telprmt		22	299	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
9¼	5	1⅝ Telex		18	124	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ½
34½	5	28 Tenneco 2.20	6.5	8	776	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
89½	5	81½ Tenc pr 7.40	8.4		14	89	88½	88½	
128½	5	104 Tennc pf5.50	4.4		2	129	125½	125½	—3
12⅝	5	7⅝ Tesoro			190	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
25⅝	5	18⅝ Tesor pf2.16	9.4		22	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
28⅝	5	23⅛ Texaco 2	7.8	9	2198	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ½
41⅝	5	33½ TexCm 1.22	3.0	10	2	40½	40½	40½	
47	5	36⅝ TexEst 2.30	6.1	7	137	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
28½	5	25⅝ TxBT pf2.40	9.1		4	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
48⅝	5	38⅝ TexGT 2.64	6.0	7	69	44½	44	44	— ¼
41½	5	19¼ TexInd 1b	2.5	6	303	u41⅝	40	40⅝	—1
92½	5	61⅝ TexInst 1.68	1.9	16	291	97	89¼	89¼	— ½
11¼	5	7⅝ TexInt		13	423	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
35	5	34⅝ TexGOs .36	1.2	8	404	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
49½	5	36¼ TxPcLd .40e	.8	20	15	u50⅝	49½	50⅝	+1½
22¼	5	19⅝ TexUtil 1.52	7.6	8	817	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
24⅝	5	15⅝ Texagulf 1.20	5.0	23	291	24¼	23⅝	24	— ¼
44⅝	5	36¼ Texgsl pf 3	6.9		5	44	43¼	43¼	— ¼
13½	5	2¼ Textl ind			324	13½	12⅝	13⅛	— ½
33	5	22⅝ Textron 1.60	4.8	0	145	33	32½	32	+ ⅜
38⅛	5	28⅝ Textr pf2.08	5.8		6	36¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
21¼	5	20⅛ Textr pf1.40	4.7		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
39⅝	5	21½ Thiokol 1.20	3.5	9	64	37⅝	36⅞	37	+ ¼
48⅝	5	33⅝ ThmBel 1.32	3.0	15	50	43⅝	43½	43½	— ½
14⅝	5	9⅝ Thomin .48b	3.8	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	5	18⅝ ThmJW 1.50	5.3	7	7	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
16	5	7¼ Thrifty .52	3.4	15	162	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
29	5	17½ Tikcr 1.21g	4.3	16	186	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
28⅝	5	10¼ Tidwstr .80	3.0	10	60	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ¼
34⅝	5	18⅝ Tigerint .60	1.9	11	650	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
50⅝	5	31¼ Timein 1.50	3.1	9	384	48⅝	40	40	— ½
35⅝	5	22⅝ TimesMi 1	3.0	18	161	33⅝	32	33⅝	— ⅜
53⅝	5	41 Timkn 2.60	5.2	7	642	50	49½	50	+ ½
34½	5	11¾ ToddSh		23	26	29	28½	28⅝	— ¼
39	5	19 Tokheim 1	2.7	9	93	37	36⅝	36½	+ ⅜
25⅝	5	21⅝ TolEdis 2.12	9.3	8	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
26⅝	5	23½ TolEd pf2.36	9.6		54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
25½	5	22 TolEd pf2.21	9.3		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	5	8 TonkaCp .48	4.1		40	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	5	7⅝ ToolRol .40b	3.8	9	8	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
44⅝	5	40 ToroCo 1	2.3	11	46	44⅝	43½	43½	—1½
26½	5	11⅝ Tracor .40	1.8	9	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
44⅝	5	30⅝ Trane 1.64	3.7	9	176	u45	44¼	44¼	+ ⅜
38⅛	5	32¼ TranUn 2.12	5.0	0	26	37⅝	36½	36½	—1⅛
30⅝	5	7⅝ TWA		5	358	25	24½	24½	— ½
23½	5	17¼ TWA pf 2	8.9		7	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
18½	5	16⅝ TWA pf1.90	11.		28	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	10⅝ Transit 1	5.5	7	507	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
24	5	20⅝ Transinc 5	9.1		18	22½	22	22	
24	5	16¼ Transco 1.18	5.1	8	113	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
11⅝	5	7⅝ Transcn .52	5.0	8	76	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
80⅝	5	74¼ TrGP pf6.65	8.9		z10	75	75	75	+2½
104⅝	5	99¾ TrG pf 10.32	10.		z50	100¼	100⅛	100¼	+ ¼
98⅝	5	93¼ TrGP pf8.64	9.0		z150	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
18¼	5	11¼ TrisOh .40b	2.3	4	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
29⅝	5	21⅝ Tranwy 1.60	6.7	6	208	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
40⅝	5	26⅝ Travlrs 1.68	4.2	5	535	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ¼
44⅝	5	32 Travelr pf 2	4.4		25	43½	43½	43½	
21	5	18⅝ TriCon 2.29e	12.		118	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
32	5	29⅝ TriCn pf2.50	8.4		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
3⅝	5	1¼ TriSoM			20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	7	Triolnd		30	113	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
26⅝	5	18½ TriaPc .60	2.9	8	35	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ½
11¼	5	6⅛ Trico .14	1.3	10	42	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
25	5	18⅝ Trintyin 1	4.2	7	208	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
17¼	5	14½ TucsnG 1.32	8.4	0	310	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
40¼	5	26⅝ TCFax 1.20c	3.3	4	102	36½	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
24½	5	15⅝ TwinDs .90	3.7	4	7	24½	24½	24½	
23¼	5	12½ TycoLab .80	3.7	4	148	22	21¼	21½	— ⅜
19¼	5	14⅝ TylerCp		9	45	19⅝	18½	18½	— ½
34⅝	17	Tymshr		14	180	29¼	29	29	— ½
45⅝	5	16¼ UAL .80	2.8	5	1732	40¼	39⅝	40	— ½
41	5	18 UAL pf .60	1.0		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ½
25⅛	5	18⅝ UGI 1.56	7.8	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
22⅝	5	15¼ UMC 1.20	6.2	8	66	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
4	5	1⅝ UMET Tr			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	5	23¼ UNCRes .40	1.7	8	162	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	5	18 UVInd 1	4.5	6	191	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
66½	5	48¼ UVin pf5.50	8.7		5	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ½
27⅝	5	18 UARCO 1.40	4.7	8	118	u29⅝	27½	29¼	+2¼
14⅝	5	9⅝ UnarCo .76	5.5	7	31	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
62½	5	49⅝ UnINV 3.78e	6.1	7	114	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	— ¼
28	5	11¼ UnBncp .92	3.4	14	55	27	26¼	27	+ ¼
51⅝	5	36½ UCamp 2.40	4.7	11	981	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅜
43⅝	36	UnCorb 2.80	6.9	7	787	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¾
11¼	5	6⅝ UnCmrce		16	47	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	4½ UnionCp .24f	4.8	9	49	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
16⅛	5	13½ UnElec 1.44	9.8	6	112	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼

NEW YORK, October 12 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	2.23
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.55	1.90
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.80	259.80
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	314.76	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	72-75	61-62
Lead spot, lb	0.37	0.31
Copper elect., lb	56¾-70¾	60¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2869	5.5850
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.33½-.35	0.34
Silver N.Y., oz	5.900	4.775
Gold N.Y., oz	225.80	158.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
October 12, 1978	971.80 f	823.60 p

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
October 12, 1978

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.11	—.04
Mar	5.40	5.40	5.25	5.30	—.17
Apr	5.65	5.65	5.45	5.50	—.30
May	6.34	6.38	6.16	6.25	—.31

Est. sales: 3,969; sales Wed. 1,990.

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.80
Albert Heiln	115.60
Algembank	366.00
Amrobank	76.00
A'Dam Rub	67.00
Fokker	29.20
Heineken	98.70
H.V.A.	55.00
Hoogovens	40.10
K.L.M.	161.00
Nat Nedder	109.30
Pakhoed	48.00
Philips	26.50
Robeco	177.40
Rolinco	142.40
Royal Dutch	130.70
Unilever	125.00
Van Ommer	150.50
Ver Mach	52.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,400
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,580
Cock Ougree	445
Electrobel	6,800
GB-Inno-BM	2,450
Hoboken	2,905
Petrofina	3,600
Ph. Gevaert	1,420
Soc. Generale	2,070
Solvay	2,540
Un. Miniere	832

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	86.40
B.A.S.F.	142.30
Bayer	144.30
Commerzbnk	235.50
Cont Gummi	73.80
Daimler	347.00
Demag	185.00
Deutbank	314.40
DresdeBk	253.00
Hoechst	142.20
Hoesch	53.70
Karlstd	334.50
Kauhof	252.00
K.H.D.	185.50
Lufthansa	97.50
Mannesman	180.20
Metallgesell	264.00
Neckermann	174.80
RWE new	187.00
Schering	280.50
Siemens	299.90
Thyssen	123.00
Varta	191.00
Veba	121.80
Volkswagen	243.00

London

Anglo-Am co	3.67
Anglo-Am	0.42
Barclays bk	3.43
Beecham G	6.96
BICC	1.36
Boots	2.06
Bowater	1.95
Brit-Am-Tol	2.09
Brit-Oxyg	0.69
Brit Pet	9.20
Burmah	0.77
CadburySc	0.57
Chartered	1.57
Courtaulds	1.23
DeBeer D	4.09
Decca Rec	4.67
Distillers	2.05
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.59
GEC	3.37
FreeStGed	26.00
GKN	2.71
Glaxo Gr	5.83
Gold Fields	1.89
Gt Un SI	3.22
Guinness	1.60
Hawker-Sidd	2.44
Hudson Bay	$13.00
Imp Chem	3.97
Imps	0.80
Mark&Spen	0.84
Metal Box	3.56
Nichols	0.75
Plessey	1.24
Rand Mines	0.49
Rank Org	2.65
Royal Dutch	45.00
R.T.Z.	2.61
Shell	5.81
Thorn (A)	3.80
Tube Invest	3.00
Union Carb	3.06
Vickers	1.90
War L3½	0.315
West Deep	$12.00
West Drief	$33.00
West Hold	$28.00
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.72
ZCI	0.16

Milan

Bastogi	670.00
ERBA	1,250.00
ErcMorelli	310.00
Fiat	2,980.00
Finsider	190.00
Generali	37,400.00
IFI	2,671.80
Italgas	785.00
Italsider	390.00
LaRinas	72.75
Montedis	282.00
Olivetti	1,222.00
Pirelli	2,058.00
Snia Visco	987.00

Paris

Air Liquide	375.00
Allmenlaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	555.00
BSN	631.80
Carrefour	2,090.00
Cim Lafarge	243.00
Cie Bancaire	444.50
CFP	139.00
CGE	406.80
CCF	132.00
Ferodo	515.00
Imetal	78.80
L Oreal	761.80
Mach Bull	54.20
Michelin	1,415.00
Moet Henn	585.00
Moulinex	136.50
Paribas	207.50
PUK	104.10
Penarroya	44.80
Perrier	320.00
Peugeot	517.00
Rh Poulenc	120.80
Sacilor	N.Q.
St Gobain	143.90
Suez	305.00
Telemecan	853.00
Thomson	272.00
Usinor	N.Q.

Zurich

Alusuisse	985
Buehrle	2,580
B Boveri	1,505
Cib Geigy	935
Cr Suisse	2,140
Fisher	530
HofRochN	6,075
Nestle	2,975
Sandoz	3,300
Ste B. Suisse	345
Sulzer	2,250
U.B. Suisse	2,985

U.S. Commodity Prices

Total open interest Wed. 13,367, up 212 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	156.75	158.00	156.50	157.25	+1.80
Mar	158.00	149.25	147.25	148.75	+0.91
May	143.00	144.00	142.00	143.90	+1.38
Jul	140.00	140.20	139.00	139.75	+0.40
Sep	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.50	+0.87

Est. sales: 730; sales Wed. 624.

Total open interest Wed. 4,191, up 42 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	9.43	9.57	9.43	9.55	
Mar	9.63	9.85	9.62	9.66	+0.09
May	9.79	10.03	9.78	9.82	+0.09
Jul	9.96	10.15	9.96	9.96	+0.06
Sep	10.10	10.25	10.08	10.08	+0.04
Oct	10.19	10.34	10.13	10.14	+0.06

Est. sales: 5,465; sales Wed. 3,181.

Total open interest Wed. 30,963, up 453 from Tues.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	163.75	164.50	162.90	163.45	+0.80
Mar	163.55	164.00	162.60	162.25	+0.50
May	163.25	164.00	162.40	163.10	+0.50
Jul	162.90	163.55	162.50	162.75	+0.00
Sep	162.25	162.35	162.25	161.55	+0.30
Dec	157.75	158.00	157.60	157.55	+0.30

Est. sales: 558; sales Wed. 1,607.

Total open interest Wed. 7,192, up 3 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	113.30	113.30	113.30	113.30	+3.00
Jan	103.00	103.00	103.00	102.00	+3.00
Mar	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	+3.00
May	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	+3.00
Sep	101.80	101.80	101.80	101.80	+3.00
Jan	96.30	96.30	96.30	96.30	.

Est. sales: 10; sales Wed. 1,121.

Total open interest Wed. 12,985, up 72 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	66.50	67.73	66.45	97.56	+0.66
Mar	68.75	70.00	68.75	69.92	+0.75
May	69.70	70.95	69.00	70.92	+0.82
Jul	69.70	71.00	69.70	71.00	+0.80
Oct	66.60	67.15	66.60	67.15	+0.70
Dec	66.00	66.60	65.93	66.59	+0.39

Est. sales: 7,050; sales Wed. 3,339.

Total open interest Wed. 36,493, off 117 from Tues.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	97.55	67.55	67.15	67.15	—1.00
Dec	69.20	69.25	67.60	68.20	—1.00
Jan	69.70	69.75	68.70	68.70	—1.10
Mar	70.85	70.90	69.25	69.80	—1.10
May	71.90	71.95	70.30	70.85	—1.10
Jul	72.90	72.90	71.30	71.75	—1.15
Sep	73.80	73.80	72.25	72.55	—1.15
Dec	74.90	75.00	74.35	73.75	—1.10
Jan	75.35	75.35	74.35	74.15	—1.10
Mar	76.20	76.20	75.00	74.90	—1.10
May	75.90	75.90	76.60	75.65	—1.10
Jul	76.80	76.80	76.60	76.40	—1.10

Est. sales: 13,000; sales Wed. 3,271.

Total open interest Wed. 61,763, off 397 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	589.80	589.80	589.80	586.20	— 7.00
Dec	600.00	600.00	592.10	593.20	— 8.30
Jan	602.00	602.00	592.10	597.30	— 8.40
Mar	610.50	611.50	604.80	605.60	— 8.50
May	619.00	620.00	613.00	614.00	— 8.70
Jul	629.80	629.80	622.00	622.70	— 9.80
Sep	638.30	638.30	634.80	631.60	— 9.30
Dec	651.50	652.50	654.50	645.70	— 9.50
Jan	657.00	657.00	657.80	650.30	— 9.70
Mar	666.00	666.00	660.50	659.70	— 9.80
May	676.80	676.20	670.20	669.20	—10.00
Jul	686.00	686.00	681.80	678.80	—10.20

Est. sales: 26,500; sales Wed. 3,271.

Total open interest Wed. 257,417, up 4,- 469 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	227.50	227.50	224.80	223.40	—4.30
Nov	226.00	226.00	226.00	224.80	—4.40
Dec	230.00	230.50	226.10	226.30	—4.50
Feb	234.00	234.00	229.70	229.90	—4.60
Apr	237.40	237.40	233.30	233.50	—4.60
Jun	241.80	341.80	237.10	237.20	—4.60
Aug	244.00	244.00	241.80	241.00	—4.60
Oct	247.00	247.50	244.90	244.80	—4.60
Dec	251.80	251.80	248.60	248.80	—4.60
Feb	256.00	256.10	253.00	252.80	—4.70
Apr	260.00	260.50	259.20	257.00	—4.70
Jun	264.50	264.50	241.50	261.30	—4.70

Est. sales: 35,000; sales Wed. 13,790.

Total open interest Wed. 101,413, up 2,- 254 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES
October 12, 1978

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	3.42	3.52	3.41¼	3.50¼	+.06¾
Mar	3.37½	3.46½	3.36	3.45¾	+.06½
May	3.33¼	3.41½	3.31⅛	3.40	+.06
Jul	3.20	3.29½	3.19½	3.28	+.07
Sep	3.25	3.33¼	3.25	3.32	+.07½
Dec	-	-	-	3.39	+.08½

Sales Wed. 8,931.

Total open interest Wed. 49,231, off 1,570 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	2.27½	2.34¼	2.27	2.33⅛	+.03¾
Mar	2.37½	2.44	2.36½	2.43¾	+.04¼
May	2.43½	2.49¾	2.42¾	2.49½	+.04
Jul	2.46¼	2.52	2.45½	2.51¾	+.03⅛
Sep	2.48¾	2.53½	2.48¼	2.52	+.02⅛
Dec	2.51	2.57	2.50½	2.55½	+.02¾

Sales Wed.: 14,228.

Total open interest Tues. 132,980, off 1,-570 from Mon.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	6.60	6.91	6.57½	6.87½	+.17
Jan	6.67	6.95½	6.62½	6.92¾	+.17
Mar	6.75	7.03½	6.71⅛	6.99¾	+.16
May	6.80	7.04⅛	6.75½	7.00¾	+.15
Jul	6.77½	7.04	6.75	7.01½	+.16
Aug	6.72	6.95	6.69	6.94	+.15½
Sep	6.52½	6.71	6.48½	6.71	+.14
Nov	6.43½	6.62½	6.41	6.60	+.12½

Sales Wed. 24,063.

Total open interest Tues. 122,088, up 1,-215 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	179.50	101.80	175.00	180.90	+2.90
Dec	180.00	184.90	178.30	184.30	+3.00
Jan	180.10	186.00	179.20	185.20	+3.40
Mar	181.60	187.50	180.20	186.50	+3.90
May	161.50	197.00	180.80	186.30	+3.60
Jul	182.00	186.50	101.00	186.50	+3.20
Aug	182.00	186.00	161.50	184.50	+2.50
Sep	180.50	182.90	180.00	182.70	+1.20
Oct	177.50	180.50	177.20	179.70	+1.80

Sales Wed. 8,632.

Total open interest Tues. 52,619, up 163 from Mon.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	25.30	26.35	24.95	26.33	+ .50
Dec	24.90	25.86	24.50	25.82	+ .55
Jan	24.65	25.60	24.35	25.55	+ .52
Mar	24.30	25.35	24.10	25.32	+ .55
May	24.15	25.15	23.92	25.12	+ .57
Jul	23.95	24.85	23.75	24.83	+ .48
Aug	23.72	24.60	23.60	24.60	+ .55
Sep	23.25	24.00	d3.25	24.00	+ .30
Oct	23.95	23.60	22.80	23.60	+ .40

Sales Wed. 7,489.

Total open interest Wed. 52,320, off 63 from Tues.

OATS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	1.47	1.50	1.45	1.50	+.02¼
Mar	1.53	1.58⅛	1.53	1.58	+.02¾
May	1.57	1.62	1.56½	1.61¾	+.00
Jul	1.57	1.61¼	1.56¾	1.61¼	+.00¼

Sales Wed. 1,110.

Total open interest Wed. 10,982, up 280 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	55.80	55.80	55.15	55.27	— .83
Dec	56.95	56.95	55.95	56.27	—1.08
Jan	57.25	57.25	56.20	56.85	— .75
Feb	57.60	57.75	56.70	57.37	— .48
Apr	59.20	59.30	58.35	59.20	— .32
Jun	60.80	61.00	59.90	60.85	— .05
Aug	60.60	60.85	59.75	60.57	+ .05
Oct	59.50	60.17	59.32	60.10	+ .40
Dec	60.65	60.80	60.40	60.70	— .10

Est. sales: 29,090; sales Wed. 15,476.

Total open interest Wed. 94,540, off 38 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	65.75	65.95	65.25	65.80	— .17
Nov	68.80	68.80	67.72	68.35	— .87
Jan	71.20	71.20	70.10	70.32	—1.07
Mar	72.35	72.35	71.25	71.72	—1.02
Apr	72.32	72.32	71.25	71.62	—1.03
May	72.25	72.25	71.25	71.57	—1.00
Aug	72.75	72.75	71.60	71.85	—1.05
Sep	71.90	71.90	71.35	71.80	—1.05

Est. sales: 3,035; sales Wed. 2,386.

Total open interest Wed. 19,363, off 244 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	52.85	53.50	52.15	53.22	
Dec	53.60	54.15	52.90	53.97	— .80
Feb	52.15	53.05	51.72	52.62	— .25
Apr	48.75	49.10	48.02	48.80	— .35
Jun	50.35	50.90	50.10	50.60	— .10
Jul	50.40	51.80	50.15	51.80	— .25
Aug	49.80	49.80	48.70	48.72	— .28
Oct	45.80	45.90	45.60	45.90	+ .35
Dec	46.00	46.20	46.00	46.10	— .15

Est. sales: 5,948; sales Wed. 4,943.

Total open interest Wed. 20,194, up 333 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	71.45	72.45	70.00	71.40	— .60
Mar	70.60	71.45	69.22	70.57	— .65
May	70.20	70.80	68.60	70.00	— .40
Jul	69.70	70.00	68.30	69.80	— .10
Aug	66.00	68.00	66.00	67.80	— .20

Est. sales: 4,931; sales Wed. 3,874.

Total open interest Wed. 8,128, up 82 from Tues.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	42.40	42.40	41.50	41.95	— .65
Nov	41.00	41.90	41.60	41.80	— .20
Dec	43.00	43.05	42.70	43.05	— .05
Jan	43.90	43.95	43.60	43.95	— .10

Sales Wed. 197.

Total open interest Wed. 1,637, off 53 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	51.80	52.45	51.45	52.45	+ .55
Nov	55.80	56.05	55.35	56.00	+ .45
Dec	59.75	59.85	58.90	59.70	+ .15
Jan	56.25	56.25	56.25	56.25	+ .25
Feb	-	-	-	52.95	-

Est. sales: 159; sales Wed. 93.

Total open interest Wed. 1,121, off 19 from Tues.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	328.00	332.00	316.50	324.10	—5.50
Jan	324.00	330.50	219.00	324.50	+1.80
Apr	326.00	331.50	315.00	326.50	+0.80
Jul	331.00	331.80	318.00	329.00	+0.40
Oct	333.00	335.00	325.00	332.50	+0.20
Jan	334.00	336.50	336.00	335.50	—0.30
Apr	340.00	334.00	334.00	338.50	—0.80

Est. sales: 2,746; sales Wed. 966.

Total open interest Wed. 8,242, off 85 from Tues.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	221.20	225.60	221.20	225.60	+5.00
Jan	206.30	210.20	206.20	310.00	+4.80
Mar	204.90	208.40	204.70	207.70	+3.60
May	204.00	207.00	204.00	206.90	+3.20
Jul	205.20	208.00	205.20	208.50	+3.30
Sep	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50	+ .40

Est. sales: 5,105; s'les Wed. 1,908.

Total open interest Wed 7,892, off 350 from Tues.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	214.00	219.20	214.00	218.00	+4.60
Jan	207.50	211.80	207.10	210.90	+4.00
Mar	208.50	212.00	208.00	211.00	+3.40
May	209.80	311.30	208.60	211.30	+3.00
Jul	209.80	211.80	209.80	211.50	+2.00
Sep	209.80	311.50	209.80	211.50	+2.20
Nov	208.00	209.00	208.00	209.00	+ .50

Sales: Wed. 780.

Total open interest Wed. 5,124, up 14 from Tues.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	91.72	91.87	91.72	91.85	+.1
Mar	91.49	91.62	91.49	91.65	+.15
Jun	91.39	91.55	91.39	91.52	+.14
Sep	91.30	91.43	91.29	91.43	+.16
Dec	91.24	91.37	91.22	91.37	+.16
Mar	91.17	91.32	91.17	91.32	+.16
Jun	91.14	91.24	91.12	91.24	+.12
Sep	91.10	91.16	91.08	91.15	+.08

Est. sales: 5,105; sales Wed. 2,926.

Total open interest Wed. 36,219, up 649 from Tues.

GNMA
8 pct.-$100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	.	.	.	91-07	+03
Nov	.	.	.	91-05	+07
Dec	91-04	91-12	90-31	91-09	+06
Mar	91-04	91-11	90-31	91-08	+04
Jun	91-05	91-11	91-01	91-09	+04
Sep	91-03	91-12	91-03	91-09	+06
Dec	91-02	91-14	91-00	91-12	+08
Mar	91-01	91-09	91-01	91-07	+06
Jun	91-00	91-07	91-00	91-05	+06
Sep	90-79	91-06	90-29	91-05	+05
Dec	90-26	91-04	90-25	91-03	+06
Mar	90-24	91-02	90-33	91-00	+06
Jun	90-22	91-02	90-22	91-02	+07

Sales: Wed. 3,636 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 43,808, up 219 from Mon.

Cocoa Output Seen Off

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI) — World production of cocoa beans is forecast at 1.4 million tons for the 1978-79 season, about 5 percent below last year, the Agriculture Department said today. In the first estimate for the season, officials attributed the smaller harvest to "less favorable growing conditions in the principal producing areas of Ghana, Nigeria and Brazil."

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 12

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13	12⅝	AAR n	.38	2.8	9	18	u13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4½	AAV	.32	6.0	7	10	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
12	6½	APS	.36	3.3	0	16	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¼
21⅛	10⅞	ASPRO	.72	3.9	7	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2¾	1⅛	ATI				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17¾	8¼	AVC	.60b	4.5		23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.0	12	16	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
7⅝	2⅝	AZL			48	28	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17¼	12½	AcmeU	.30	2.2	16	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6	3½	Action			103	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
14⅝	6¼	ActionCp	.24b	1.9	9	33	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
15¼	5⅝	AdamR	.10	.7	13	45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
24⅞	15⅞	AdobeO	.20	1.0	21	31	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	AeglsCp			7	104	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18¾	10⅝	AeroFlo	.30	1.8	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅛	Aeronco			15	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
7½	5⅛	AfflCap	.20e	3.0	7	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¾	14⅝	AffilPub	.64	3.0	9	6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6	AfterSix	.28	3.3	4	119	0½	0¼	8½	+ ¼
0	3⅛	AlskAir	.20r	3.1	5	72	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	2	AlbaW	.10e	2.4	11	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	Alcolac	.17e	2.2	8	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8½	1¼	AllegA	wtO			17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	3-16	AllegA	wtN			60	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
0¼	1⅜	AlldArt				1188	7	6⅝	6¾	
9¼	2	Alphain	.05e	.6	12	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Altamil	.32e	3.1	5	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
2	⅝	AltecCp				109	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	AlterFd	.50	3.1	7	1	16	16	16	
50⅛	45	Alcoa pf3.75		8.0		z200	47½	47	47	—1
71½	25½	Amdhl	.40	.7	26	323	57⅛	55	55	—1¾
12⅝	2¾	AmAgro			7	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
10½	4⅞	AmBilt	.25	2.8		17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
39¼	14	AmBrd	wt			41	u40½	37½	39½	+2
11	5⅛	ABusPd	.36	4.0	7	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	3.4	6	22	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
13⅛	4	AintPict				177	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	Alsraell	.09e	2.9	4	26	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	AMzeA	.44	5.0	6	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	AMzeB	.44	4.8	6	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
46⅛	29½	AmMfg			9	20	43¼	43	43	
14½	10¾	AMdBld	.40	3.1	14	93	13	12¾	12¾	
24¼	6¼	AMotin	.20	1.3	10	89	16½	15½	15⅞	— ⅜
30½	26¼	AmPetf	2.20	7.9	10	11	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ½
14⅝	8½	APrecs	.36a	3.2	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅝	5½	AScIE	.04e	.5		38	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
18¾	12⅞	AmSeal	.40	2.7	20	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
14¼	6	AmTec	.40	2.9	7	155	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Andrea	.07e	1.8	43	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
17¼	4	AngloC	.15e	1.0	10	114	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
13⅛	5⅞	Anken	.44	3.0	0	22	11¾	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Anthon	.40	4.3	6	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
17½	6¼	ApIDta	.16	1.2	12	17	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
14⅞	4¼	ApldDev			32	114	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	AquitCo	.39	2.1	10	75	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
10⅛	5	Armin	.12	1.1	10	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	ArrowA	.10	1.2	7	4	8⅝	5½	5½	
13⅞	6⅝	ArrowE	.20e	1.7	5	30	12½	12	12	— ⅜
20⅞	7⅞	Asamer	.30	1.6		89	19	10¼	18¼	— ⅜
28⅝	12	AshlOC	.20	.7	11	40	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
9¼	5⅛	Astrex	.10j	1.2	9	15	8½	0¼	0⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Atalnto	.15e	3.1	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
3	1⅞	AtlsCM			66	237	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8½	5½	AtlasCp	wt			4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Audiotr	.12b	1.3	8	34	9	8¾	9	
31⅞	21⅝	Augat	.44	1.6	16	29	28⅛	27⅞	20	
4⅞	2	AutoTrn				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	AutBld	.08e	.7	7	1	11⅛	11½	11½	
4¼	2½	AatmRad				25	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
40¼	31¼	AutoSw	.00	2.1	13	6	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
0½	3¾	AVEMC	.30	4.3	7	23	7	7	7	+ ⅛
25	19	Avondl	1.20	4.9	8	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
19¼	10⅝	Aydin			72	33	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ¼
		— B—B—B —								
6⅛	4⅝	BAT	.15e	2.5		1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅝	BRT				20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	BTU			12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34	18⅞	Balder	.20	.6	18	44	32	31⅛	31⅜	+ ½
7½	6⅛	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		5	7	7	7	
20¾	16¼	BanFd	1.11e	5.8		10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12¼	8⅝	Banistr	.40	4.0	13	32	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BarcaCo	.12	2.9	38	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12	8¼	Barnwl	.20	1.7	46	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
23⅛	5¼	BarryR	.20b	.9	16	66	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
9⅞	3¼	BarthS	.20a	2.8	10	0	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Bartons			22	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	BaruchF			36	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3¼	1⅜	BelsctR			11	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
17⅞	0	BnfSt A	.40	2.4	6	12	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ¼
5	3⅛	BergEnl			9	5	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BergenB			8	36	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
0⅛	1⅞	BernzO				54	4¼	3¾	4	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Berven				23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅜	2⅝	BethCp				3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	Beverly			16	102	8⅝	8¼	0¼	— ⅜
13⅞	0	BicPen	.48	4.1	11	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford			10	1	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	BigVSp	.36	2.8	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
26⅝	16⅜	BinkMf	1b	3.8	9	19	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
25½	7	Blount	.48	1.9	0	7	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¾
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp	.10j			121	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.6		10	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
42⅝	15¾	BowVall	.20	.5	17	287	40	39	39	
9	2⅝	Bowmar			28	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24	10¼	Bowne	.36b	1.7	9	25	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
13¼	6¾	BradfdN	.20	2.0	10	255	10½	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Branch	.20	4.7	15	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	5⅞	Braniff	wt			4	10	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
15¾	11¾	Brascan	1a	6.7	2	41	15	14¾	14⅞	
38¾	27½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	7	9	30½	30½	30½	
14⅝	3½	BreezeCp			24	16	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	10⅝	BristBr	.60	4.7	6	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6	3⅛	BroDart	.20	4.7	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2⅞	1⅞	BrodySe				3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	2.6	12	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	BrownCo	wt			5	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
35½	15⅝	BrnFA	.92	2.7	13	27	33⅝	33	33⅝	+1
36½	15⅝	BrnFB	.92	2.6	14	42	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
17	8⅝	Buell	.44	2.9	6	10	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
6	3½	Bulldex			5	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Burgess				1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	Burnsin	.60	4.2	12	41	14⅝	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	13⅝	CK Pet	.16	1.0	44	11	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
14⅞	3	CDI			7	151	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+1⅛
13⅞	5½	CHB	.57f	4.3	14	102	13½	12⅝	13¼	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅞	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	12	19	4½	4½	4½	
21¾	2¼	CMT				7	19	18¾	18⅝	— ⅜
19¼	8½	CRS	.24	1.4	6	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
18⅝	11½	CSE	.80	4.4	0	2	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	CapleA			14	11	7	7	7	
22⅝	14¼	Calder	.40	2.0	9	20	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	2½	Calcomp			38	110	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¼
4¾	2⅝	CalLife	.10e	2.0	20	12	5⅛	5	5	
24½	21⅝	CalLf pf2.50		11.		9	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
9¾	9⅛	CalLf pf1.10		12.		5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
41¾	23¼	CalPtC	1.40	3.5	7	52	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
20	6⅝	Camco	.20	1.0	13	280	u22⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅝	CaChbA				54	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
10	5⅝	CdnHomO			17	251	8½	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅝
11	5	CdHydr	.25	2.4	8	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	CdMarc	.23	3.0	10	19	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	
19¾	10¾	CdnMerr			17	4	18¼	10	18	— ⅜
27⅛	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.4	7	2	17	17	17	
59½	46	CdnSupO			9	8	57½	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
3¼	¾	Capehart				61	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
6¾	3⅝	CapltlFd	.20	3.5	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Caressa				20	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
34¼	24½	Carnat	1.20	3.7	15	253	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	CaroEn	1	7.3	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
64	55¼	CaroPLpf	5	8.8		z100	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+1
12	4	CarrolDv			19	17	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.0	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
23⅞	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
16½	9½	Cavitrn			38	42	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CelluCft			7	28	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
49	45	CenPLpf	4	8.5		z100	47	47	47	+ ⅞
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	9.6		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	5.0	0	25	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	CertifCp			8	20	3½	3½	3½	
2½	9-16	Certron				138	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Celec	.08	1.4	13	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	ChadMl	.60	7.7	7	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3⅞	1¼	ChampHo				206	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7¾	6¾	ChrtM pf.75		11.		3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	Chmplst	.24	3.0	10	3	5⅛	0⅛	0⅛	
26	22⅝	ChiRv	1.60a	6.4	10	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	11¾	ChiefDev			25	85	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	ChildWld			21	13	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	ChllmCp	.28	2.7	6	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9	3⅝	Chrlstn	.30e	3.9	6	3	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	
18⅝	13	CircleK	1	5.5	10	38	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	
16⅛	6⅞	Citation	.48a	3.7	9	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Clabir	.14b	3.0	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Clarmt	.05e	.5		7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5½	2½	ClarkC	.10e	1.9	7	14	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
20	12¼	Clausng	1.06	5.5	0	17	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Clopay	.32	2.0	0	47	16	15½	15⅞	— ¼
4⅞	1⅞	CohenHat			13	64	u 5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	3.7	13	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅛	Colemn	.80	4.0	9	49	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
21¾	11⅝	ColCml			36	89	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ¼
11¼	8	Colwell	.60	6.7	5	26	9	9	9	
29¼	20⅞	Cominc	2	7.0	11	3	20½	20	28⅝	— ⅞
23⅝	12¾	ComAll	.32	1.4	0	10	22½	22¼	22¼	
16¼	15	ComAl pf1.60		10.		2	15½	15½	15⅛	+ ¼
35¼	12¼	Comdlnt			12	75	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
5½	1	ComdrCp			50	80	4	3¾	4	
20⅞	10¼	Cmpac	.72e	3.5	12	65	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
11	4	Compo	.20	2.1	21	52	9¾	9½	9⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD			13	13	2	2	2	
7⅞	11-16	Complnv				7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
16⅞	12¼	Conchm	.70	4.7	5	4	14⅝	14¾	14¾	— ¼
7¾	3¼	ConcrdF				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Condec	.27t	1.7	7	33	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	8	ConnrHm			7	57	8⅝	8½	0⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	14⅛	Conrock	.80	3.7	9	1	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ¼
5½	3¼	Conroy	.16	3.3	7	0	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅝	ConsOG			9	57	9¼	9⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	ConsRef	.60	5.9	10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7¾	5¼	ContMtl			0	26	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1	5-16	ContTel	wt			6	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
14¼	6⅝	Cookln	.20e	2.9	4	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17	12¼	CookP	.40e	2.5	10	6	16¼	16	16	— ½
6⅛	3⅝	CoopJr	.10e	1.8		0	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	19¼	CoreLb	.28	1.2	17	72	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	12½	Cornlius	.60	2.3	16	20	30	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
7½	2½	Coscolnc.			11	437	u10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+3
5⅝	2	CottCp				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Cousins	wt			36	⅛	7-16	7-16	
5	3⅛	Cramer				58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	10⅞	CrestOil	.24a	1.9	14	46	12½	12⅛	12⅝	— ¼
28¼	10⅛	Crompt	1a	2.7	6	10	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
32½	20⅞	CrossAT	1	3.4	11	17	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
20⅛	20⅞	CwnCP	.60b	2.3	11	12	26⅜	26¼	26⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	4¼	CrownC	.15e	3.0	5	13	5⅛	5	5	
12⅝	7¼	Crownln	.28	2.7	18	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
17½	18⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.3	17	117	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
29½	15⅝	CrystlD	.60	2.8	49	17	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	11¼	CubicCp	.60	2.3	10	29	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
22½	15⅛	Curtice	1	4.6	6	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ¼
		— D—D—D —								
4¾	2	DCL			5	25	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4	3⅛	DWG	.49t	15.	5	20	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	DamonC			4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14¼	8⅝	Damson			10	35	12	11⅞	12	
25⅝	14¼	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	487	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8⅛	DayMn	.20e	1.4	19	39	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
7½	1⅝	DeRose			30	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	DelLabs	.40	2.3	7	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	6¾	DelhiOil			49	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
23	11⅝	DenTal	.30e	1.5	17	29	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	DevCpA			5	0	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Diplcon			41	25	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
2¾	¾	Diodes			71	41	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	DisFab				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
36	7	Documat			20	47	30½	79	29	—1
91¾	34⅝	DomePt			0	511	01⅞	78½	79½	— ⅞
21	12⅝	Domtar	1	4.9	7	15	20⅝	20	20¼	
19½	9	Downy	.40	2.2	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	18½	— ¼
19¼	17⅞	DrexUt	1.56	8.4		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7½	DrivHarr				1	12	72	12	— ¼
14⅝	8⅝	DrFair	.40	4.1	4	32	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1 5-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.1	7	8	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16	+1-16
30¼	16⅝	DuplxPd	1	3.8	5	5	26⅝	20⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	3.1	14	36	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
6⅛	3⅝	Dynlctn	.07e	1.4	14	382	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼
		— E—E—E —								
7	3½	EAC	.20e	4.1		53	5	4¾	4⅞	
20	14⅝	EarthRes	1	5.8	7	76	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
22¾	17¼	EsinCo	1.00	5.2	15	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				70	5⅛	4⅞	5	
20¼	9½	EDO	.50	2.7	9	0	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅝	Ehren	.10	.9	11	21	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	ElcorCp	.20	1.7	10	19	12	11⅞	12	
7¼	2¼	ElAudD			6	109	6½	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	13⅝	Electrog	1	5.4	9	18	19	18½	18⅝	—
15⅝	11⅛	ElecEng	.24	1.7	12	82	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+
34	17⅝	ElecAm	1.20	3.7	7	23	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+
14⅝	6⅝	EmrRd	.72t	5.0	10	84	u14½	14	14⅛	+
10½	6	EngyRs	.24	2.6	12	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
15⅞	6½	ErnstEC	.32t	4.7		50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
3⅝	1⅝	Ero Ind			25	3	3	3	3	+
8⅝	5	Espey	.15e	2.0	17	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—
16¼	11	EsqRd	.52a	3.5	6	1	18	15	15	
5	1¼	EtzLav			16	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
18¼	14⅝	EvansAr	.40	2.1	10	33	u19	18	19	+
8⅝	4½	Exectve			17	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	Execin	.40t	2.8	17	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+
		— F—F—F —								
10	5	FPA			4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
15⅝	6⅞	Fabind	.35e	2.4	5	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—
6⅝	1⅛	FairTex			8	30	6	5⅞	5⅞	+
3⅛	1¼	FairfNob				40	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
16½	6⅛	FamDlr	.32	2.2	10	3	14½	14⅛	14½	+
14	6½	FayDrg	.20b	1.6	10	13	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	46	17⅞	17⅝	17½	+
19⅛	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	7.3	14	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	—
7¾	4⅝	FedRes			40	275	u 7⅞	7½	7⅝	
28⅝	19⅝	Fetmnt	.20	.7	20	30	28⅝	20	28⅛	+
4⅝	1⅝	Fideico				2	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
16	8⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.5	9	66	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	8½	FinDnA	.40b	3.0		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+
10⅝	6	FtConn	.80	9.1	8	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
23⅛	11	FtSLSh	1	4.7	6	10	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
6¼	2	Fshmrk			10	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	11⅛	FischrP	11	6.6	13	7	18⅝	15¼	15¼	
4⅛	1⅞	Fishman				19	3⅛	3	3	—
5⅝	1⅝	Flagg			11	2	5	5	5	
9⅛	3⅝	Floastlf	.12	1.7		54	7⅛	7	7	—
11⅝	3	FlonEnt			12	39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+
41¼	15⅝	FlightSf	.28	.7	19	16	38	37½	37⅝	+
12	4⅛	FloRck	.20e	1.6	8	81	11⅛	11	11⅛	—
17¼	4¼	FlowGen			15	60	16	15⅝	15⅝	+
16⅛	15¼	Flowers			9	14	15¼	d15⅛	15⅛	—
35	16¼	FlukeJ	.96t	2.9	15	3	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+
10	6⅛	Foodrm	.50	6.6	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
0½	6	FooteM				184	12	7⅝	7⅝	
25¼	7⅝	ForestC	.08	.5		13	17¼	17	17	+
14½	6¼	FoxStaP	.60	4.5	9	41	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—
6¼	4⅝	FrankInRt				15	7	5⅝	5⅝	—
11⅝	0¼	Franks	.32	3.6	8	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+
7	4⅝	Friedm	.28b	4.9	5	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅞	2½	FriendFr				1	13½	13½	13½	—
9⅛	6	Frischs	.30b	3.9	7	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—
19⅝	7½	FrontA	.20b	1.3	7	22	15⅝	15	15⅝	+
9⅝	2⅝	FrontA	wt			42	7½	7⅛	7½	+
3-16	1-128	Fuqua	wt			150	1-64	1-128	1-128	
		— G—G—G —								
2⅛	⅞	GIExpt			7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+
10⅛	3⅜	GRI	.30	3.4	16	69	9	8½	8⅝	+
2⅝	1¼	GTI				8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	8	Galaxy	.03	.4	5	29	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+
16⅝	10¼	Garan	.88	7.4	5	0	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—
4½	2⅛	Garland				33	8⅝	3⅝	3½	
28⅝	8⅝	GatLiet	.40b	1.4	12	185	u28½	27⅝	27⅞	—
3⅝	7-16	Gaynor				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.27r	6.8	10	6	4	4	4	
11⅝	7	GenExp				35	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
6⅝	2⅝	GnHous			4	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	2	Genge	.10e	1.2	20	77	u 8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+
5⅝	1⅝	Genisco				14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	1.4	7	12	7	7	7	+
34⅝	6⅝	GerbSc	.20	.6	13	14	32⅝	32¼	32¼	—
24¾	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.3	6	8	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—
14⅛	7½	GnfYell	.45e	3.6	11	127	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
27½	15⅝	Glatfltr	.98	3.6	5	15	27¼	27	27⅛	+
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.4	11	9	11¾	11½	11¾	+
24⅞	18⅝	Glnmr	.60b	2.6	9	29	23⅛	22⅝	23½	+
3⅞	2	Glover	.10e	3.5		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+
6⅛	3⅝	Gldblatt	.16	3.2		9	5⅛	5	5	
19½	10⅞	GoldnCyc				43	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt	.08l	.3	32	149	26⅝	25	25⅝	+
15⅝	0⅝	GoldWH	.64	6.2	5	38	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				72	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	GoodLS			4	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅝	—
3⅝	1	Gdrich	wt			15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6⅝	GouldT	.88	8.9	13	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+
13¼	8½	GrahMf	.30	3.4		5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—
11½	5¼	GrandAu	.30	3.0	7	3	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	+
18⅝	7⅝	GrndCtl	.50	3.7	7	29	12¾	13⅝	13⅝	—
19½	0¼	GrangrA			10	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
9⅞	5⅝	GtAmInd			5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
9	6	GtBasinP			26	265	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+
3¾	2¼	Greenmn				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
7⅝	5⅝	GREIT	.60	5.9	11	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25⅞	13⅞	GrossT	1.12	5.6	0	5	20⅝	20	20	—
21⅞	6	Guilford	.40a	1.8	4	235	u23⅝	21½	22⅞	+
33	22⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.9	7	34	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—
11⅞	4⅝	Gulfstrm			12	10	0⅝	8¾	8¾	
		— H—H—H —								
3⅛	1⅛	HalcoPd				14	2	2	2	—
15⅛	11¾	HallsM	.80	5.5	6	51	14⅛	14¼	14½	+
8⅛	3	Hamptn			5	24	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—
31⅛	19½	Harland	.80	2.9	11	108	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+
14¼	5¼	HartfZd	.21a	1.8	6	24	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+
13⅞	9⅝	HartzM	.40	3.5	9	99	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+
5⅝	¾	Harvey			9	16	4	3⅝	3⅞	
9⅝	5⅝	Hasbro	.20	2.2	8	63	9⅝	8¾	9	—
10⅝	7¾	Hasting	.50	5.3	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
7½	3⅝	HawaiA	.15e	2.1	30	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	6⅞	HlthCh			18	8	7⅝	7½	7½	
25½	8⅝	HelthM	.40a	1.8	7	6	22¼	21¾	22	—
10⅛	9⅝	HeinWer	.28e	3.9	9	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
6⅝	1⅝	Helnick	.05a	.8	12	131	6	5⅝	6	+
2¾	1⅛	HelmMfg				117	2	1⅞	1⅞	—
17⅞	8¾	Hess's	.60b	4.1	6	20	14⅝	14½	14½	—
12⅞	3⅛	HIGInc	.36t	3.4	11	10	10	9⅞	10	—
12½	4⅝	HiShear	.10e	.9	10	10	11	10⅞	11	+
7½	5⅝	Highland				15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅛	5½	Hiptrnic	.20	3.0	11	63	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	—
7⅜	3¼	Hofman	.10e	1.7	4	1	4	6	6	
9¼	6⅝	HollyCp			11	80	8¼	8	8⅛	—
43⅛	33	HomeOA	.90	2.5	7	1	36¼	36⅛	36¼	
27¾	21⅝	Hormel	1.36	5.0	8	2	27	27	27	
14½	4	HornHar				60	u14⅞	13¼	14⅛	+
12¼	8⅝	HospM	.60	4.8	31	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	8⅝	HosMln	.10e	.4	57	6	25½	25⅝	25½	
21	14⅝	Hotel	1.74e	8.8	14	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—
7⅜	3⅝	HousRon	.40	5.9	5	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
6⅞	3½	HouseVI			14	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
35	19	HouOM	.80	3.6	9	479	23	22¼	22½	—
26	22⅛	HouO pf1.69		7.3		26	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—

(Continued on Page 13)

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 12, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	118.75	116.20	117.65	117.75	116.30	116.40
Mar	122.60	119.75	121.60	121.75	120.05	120.10
May	124.70	122.50	124.25	124.30	122.60	122.70
Aug	126.75	124.75	126.30	126.40	124.90	125.00
Oct	131.25	130.25	130.50	130.75	126.50	126.70
Dec	131.25	130.25	130.50	130.75	127.50	129.75
Mar	133.75	133.75	134.00	134.75	133.50	133.75
3,445 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,910	1,880	1,902	1,905	1,889	1,890
Mar	1,934	1,905	1,928	1,930	1,913	1,913
May	1,951	1,932	1,948	1,949	1,934	1,935
Jul	1,955	1,940	1,950	1,954	1,937.5	1,940
Sep	1,947	1,934	1,942	1,945	1,929.5	1,930
Dec	1,915	1,895	1,910	1,915	1,890	1,895
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,880	1,910	1,970	1,994
2,373 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,665	1,647	1,662	1,664	1,646	1,649
Jan	1,583	1,556	1,579	1,580	1,553	1,554
Mar	1,485	1,461	1,484	1,485	1,455	1,457
May	1,425	1,405	1,421	1,424	1,392	1,395
Jul	1,380	1,365	1,376	1,382	1,345	1,365
Sep	1,344	1,340	1,342	1,344	1,316	1,325
Nov	1,315	1,310	1,320	1,324	1,290	1,310
3,874 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 12, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	758.50	759.00	759.00	760.00
3 months	779.50	780.00	780.00	780.50
Cathodes: spot	747.00	748.00	748.50	749.80
3 months	768.50	789.00	769.80	769.50
Tin: spot	7,670.00	7,690.00	7,580.00	7,600.00
3 months	7,370.00	7,380.00	7,260.00	7,270.00
Lead: spot	422.00	423.00	423.00	424.00
3 months	407.50	408.00	411.00	412.00
Zinc: spot	360.00	361.00	362.50	363.50
3 months	370.00	370.50	372.50	373.00
Silver: spot	297.00	297.80	300.50	300.70
3 months	305.20	305.30	380.10	380.30

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 12, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 20
Dec	1,015	1,000	1,012	1,015	+ 20
Mar	1,061	1,040	1,060	1,064	+ 17
May	1,083	1,083	1,087	1,090	+ 22
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,095	1,110	20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,105	1,125	+ 20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,125	1,140	+ 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 15
190 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,610	1,580	1,593	1,597	+ 5
Mar	1,618	1,605	1,606	1,615	+ 14
May	1,640	1,640	1,610	1,635	+ 10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,645	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,635	1,655	+ 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,580	— 10
69 lots					

European Gold Markets
October 12, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	227.30	225.55	—0.75
Zurich	227.376	225.125	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	227.53	226.75	+0.80

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris; Opening and closing *prices for Zurich.*
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
October 12, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Citicorp	358,600	28⅞	— ⅝
RalstnPur	310,900	13⅞	— ½
Polaroid	289,300	53	+ ¼
SearsRoeb	282,600	23½	+ ¼
PepsiCo	275,100	28⅞	
East Kodak	273,600	64⅜	— ⅝
BankAmer	268,600	29¼	
Carrier Cp	254,500	25⅛	— ⅞
Exxon	250,700	52⅝	— ⅝
IBM	244,300	287	—3½
Mead Corp	234,100	30	—1⅝
GenTel&El	228,900	30¼	— ⅛
Boeing	226,300	68⅛	+1
Alcoa	223,100	52¼	— ¼
Intl Paper	220,600	44½	+ ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.77	21.79
Advanced	667	696
Volume Up (in millions)	10.07	N.A.
Declined	793	655
Volume Down (in millions)	15.23	N.A.
Unchanged	422	477
Total issues	1,882	1,828
New 1978 highs	66	52
New 1978 lows	2	3

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	903.59	909.39	892.84	896.74	— 4.68
20 Trn	250.83	252.97	248.18	250.15	+ 0.30
15 Utl	197.31	107.75	106.39	106.70	— 0.27
65 Stk	310.84	212.59	307.11	308.70	— 0.93

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	106.23	104.42	104.88	—0.51
Industrials	117.88	115.80	116.29	—0.67
Utilities	52.84	52.27	52.47	—0.05
Finance	13.11	12.90	12.97	Unch.
Transp.	15.72	15.43	15.58	+0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.44	59.00	59.06	—0.23
Industrials	65.00	64.69	64.69	—0.30
Transp.	50.51	50.30	50.30	+0.05
Utilities	40.49	40.38	40.38	—0.12
Finance	64.17	63.88	63.88	Unch.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 11	102,412	264,610	1,173
October 10	112,585	272,896	942
October 9	106,709	229,902	1,288
October 6	119,856	267,492	1,780
October 5	124,681	263,285	1,509

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
McCull Oil	146,600	5⅞	+ ⅜
ResrtIntA	143,900	46⅞	+1⅝
AlldArt Ind	118,800	6¾	
Syntex Corp	76,300	35¼	— ⅜
Iroquois Bd	56,600	27⅞	+2¼
Nortek Inc	56,200	16	+ ⅞
Nat Paragon	55,900	5⅝	— ⅜
Dome Petrl	51,100	79½	— ⅞
Datapod	48,700	20⅝	— ⅛
HouOilM	47,900	22½	— ⅛
Appro final total		3,480,000	
Stocks sales year ago		2,080,000	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
172.71	171.99	172.15	+0.14

IMM Futures
October 12, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Dec	0.6625	0.6633	0.6565	0.6590	+0.00
Mar	0.6790	0.6797	0.6738	0.6735b	+0.00
June	0.6955	0.6960	0.6865	0.6885b	—0.00
Sept	0.7110	0.7110	0.7000	0.7000b	+0.00
Dec	0.7230	0.7230	0.7229	0.7229	+0.00
GUILDER					
Dec	0.4900	0.4900	0.4900	0.4900	—
FRENCH FRANC					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2354	Un
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2300b	+
YEN					
Dec	.5445	.5449	.5411	.5421b	
Mar	.5525	.5525	.5500	.5509	
June	.5574	.5595b	.5570	.5595b	
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	.5678	
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Dec	1.9830	1.9830	1.9705	1.9750	—0.
Mar	1.9650	1.9650	1.9560	1.9580b	—0.
June	1.9530	1.9530	1.9420a	1.9420a	—0.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9200b	+0.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Dec	0.8425	0.8454	0.8415	0.8449	+0.
Mar	0.8440	0.8465b	0.8427	0.8457	+0.
June	0.8460	0.8460	0.8445	0.8445	—0.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Dec	0.5409	0.5415	0.5375	0.5382	—0.
Mar	0.5505	0.5505	0.5462	0.5463b	—0.
June	0.5575	0.5585	0.5549a	0.5560	—0.
Sept	0.5658	0.5660	0.5625a	0.5635b	—0.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—66

Alcoa
AmBdcst n
AllRch 3pf
BankAmer
Belco Pet
ConnNG
Consu Pow
DPF Inc
DexterCp n
EG&G Inc
Engelh Min
FinCpAm
EstIntBsh
GelcoCp
GnCable 1.94pr
Gen Food
Gibralt Fin
Gifford Hill
GorJwlyA
GtNor Nek
Green Giant
HandyHarm
Howall Elec
Hobart Cp
HuntIntRes
IowaBeef
JohnCn 2pfwi
Jorgensn
Kaiser Alum
LeeEnt wi
LouLd Exp
MacDonal
Marathn Oil
Monsanto
Monsanto pf
MorganJP
NCR Corp
Nabisco
Newmont
Newmt pfA
NewarkRes
Niagra Shre
Norton Co
Oak Ind
Olinkra
Patrick
Petrolan
SCM Cor
SargWel
SavA St
Saxon In
Superior O
TaftBrd
Texas In
TexPac
Trane C
UARCO
UnPacCp
UnPacCr
Unil Ref
Viacom
Vulcan M
Weyerha
WhlgPit
WhlgPit
Womelco

NEW LOWS—2

LITCO
PortGen El

Japan House Passes Budget Supplement

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ) — Japan's House of Councill passed a supplementary budget fiscal 1978 amounting to 2,500 lion yen (about $13.51 billio today. The additional budget, proved by the House of Repres atives last week, will boost to 36 trillion yen the total of the nation spending for the fiscal year endi next March 31.

Separately, a survey by the dustrial Bank of Japan also capital spending by Japanese bu nesses is expected to rise 15.1 p cent in the year ending next Mar 31.

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 12

(Continued From Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	9	HowelC	.40	4.2	9	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
	2⅝	Howell	.15e	4.4	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	22⅜	HubellA	1.44	4.8	10	7	30	30	30	
	22⅝	HubellB	1.44	4.8	10	32	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
	50⅛	Hubbl pf	1.75	3.0		4	59	58¼	59	+ ½
	25½	Hubbl pf	2.06	7.8		7	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
	5⅝	HudsnGn			5	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
	35⅛	HudBO	1.60	4.3	7	150	37	37	37	+ ⅛
		Huffy n	.68	4.6	5	33	14⅝	14	14⅝	
	3⅞	HuntH	.20e	2.8	8	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	
	19¼	HuskyO	1	2.7	9	133	36¾	36½	36⅝	
	3⅝	Hycel			19	33	5½	5¼	5½	
		— I—I—I —								
	3⅞	ICH	.15e	2.8	5	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
	5⅜	ICM	.24e	2.5	10	82	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	2½	IFS Ind	.14	2.6	7	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	6⅝	IMC	.20	1.4	6	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
	2⅞	Imperlnd			7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	16⅝	ImpOil	.90a	4.5	9	148	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	41	InPL pf	4	9.8		z10	44½	44½	44½	
	⅝	InflightSv				17	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	1⅛	Inolex				6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	6⅛	Instron	.30	1.9	9	9	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
	11-16	InstrSys			38	316	1⅜	1½	1½	
	7	InsSy pf	.28t	1.8		12	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
	2¼	IntegRes			16	34	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
	6¼	IntCtyGs	.28	3.7	7	43	u 7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
	12	Intrmk	.10e	.7	9	11	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
	2¼	IntBknt			17	192	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
	1½	IntFdSvc				39	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
	13⅝	IntGenl	1.20	5.4	5	5	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
	4⅝	IntProt	.20	2.8	5	33	7¼	7	7⅛	
	6⅝	IntSeaw	.60	6.8	6	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
	13-16	IntStrch				26	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	8⅛	IntSysC				20	25¼	24¼	24¼	—1
	5-16	Interphot				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	9	Inbplast	.20	2.0	9	13	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅞
	1	InvestFla				5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	38	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	8	53	u38	37¾	38	+ ¼
	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	0	48	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
	6⅛	InvRIT	.52e	5.9	12	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	16⅛	Ionics			14	23	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
	11⅛	IroqBrd	.30	1.1	18	566	u27⅜	25½	27¼	+2¼
	23¼	IroqB pf	1	1.8		2	u55	55	55	+5
	3¼	Irvinind	.18	2.1		21	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
	5⅝	IsraelD	.79e	11.		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		— J—J—J —								
	5⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	6.2	7	3	6⅛	6½	6½	+ ⅛
	8⅞	Jacobs	.40	2.5	11	05	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
	5¾	Jensen	1.40t	15.	5	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
	1½	Jetronic			9	5	2¼	2¼	3¼	
	4¾	JohnPd	.36	3.9	19	24	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	JuniperP			16	42	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	5⅝	Jupiter			5	15	9½	9½	9⅛	
		— K—K—K —								
	3	KTelin	.15e	3.4		15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Kaisin	4c		3	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅜	KaneMill wt				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	45½	KnGs pf	4.50	9.6		z30	47½	47	47	—1
	3⅛	KapokT			16	0	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
	5	KayCp	.20	2.1	9	28	14	13⅞	14	
	11⅜	KenaiCp			0	101	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
	3⅞	Ketchm	.23t	4.3		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
	2⅜	Key Co	.20e	3.0	6	37	7	6⅞	6¾	— ⅛
	¾	Kidde wt				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	2¼	KinArk			11	66	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
	2⅛	KingOpt				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	8	KingRd	.32	1.1	11	32	29⅝	29	29	+ ¼
	20⅞	KirbyEx			9	9	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
	3½	Kit Mfg			6	17	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
	5⅞	KuhnStr	.15	2.6	0	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		— L—L—L —								
	2⅛	LSB	.10r	1.9	13	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	3⅜	LaMaur	.20	3.7	17	13	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
	4	LaPnt	.15t		8	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	9⅝	LQuint	1.43t	4.8	16	41	35½	24¾	35½	+1¼
	3⅝	LafyRd				36	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	2	LakeSh			16	69	3½	3⅛	3⅜	—1-16
	1⅝	Landmk			6	4	8	8	8	+ ½
	4⅛	Laneco	.16	2.5	5	1	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
	9⅝	LeaRonal	.60	2.9	10	80	20½	20	20½	+ ½
	2⅝	LeePh			28	3	6⅛	6¾	6¾	
	6⅝	LehighP			10	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	10¾	LeighPd	.80	5.3	6	8	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
	2½	LeisureT			7	28	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	+ ¼
	5½	LibtyFb	.39t	4.8	5	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
	5⅝	Lightolr	.20	2.3	7	23	u 9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
	6½	LillAnn	.24	3.3	14	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	2⅞	LincAm			9	54	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	4⅛	LloydsE				14	4⅝	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.3	16	53	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
	14⅛	Lohmn	1a	3.3	11	25	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
	5⅝	LoewT wt				337	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
	11	Logicon			16	12	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ¼
	20⅝	LouisCe	1.32	4.3	21	6	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
	3¼	LundyEl				12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ½
	8¾	Lydall	.60	4.4	7	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
	1⅞	LynchCp				34	4⅛	4	4	
	1¼	Lynnwear			6	13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
	4¾	MPO			6	1	6	6	6	
	5⅝	MWA			29	7	7	7	7	
	4	Macks	.20	2.2	7	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
	½	Macrod			11	157	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	4⅞	Magood				6	u10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
	4⅛	ManhL1	.30	2.6	15	46	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	
	4¾	ManrC	.50e	5.9	0	68	8¾	8½	8½	
	½	Marinda			8	21	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
	11⅛	MarFln			6	15	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.2	4	23	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
	21⅛	Marm pf	2.25	10.		19	22⅝	22	22	
	5¼	Marshln				15	6	6	6	
	29	MartPr	.40	1.8	6	5	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Masind	.60a	4.2	6	6	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.1	15	22	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅜
	3	MaulTec	.14	3.2		42	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	3	McCulO			26	1464	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
	2½	McKeon			13	49	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	13	Means	1.08	5.7	8	27	19	19	19	
13⅞	7¼	Medalst	.50	4.0	7	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	MedalnGp			12	95	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	9	Medfield			12	11	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	13½	MediaG	.60	2.7	11	20	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
13½	5⅝	Megoinl	.24	1.8	24	52	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅜
25⅝	11⅜	MEMCo	.90	3.8	10	11	23½	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7¾	MercSL	.40b	3.4	5	7	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	MetPro	.10	1.1	12	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Metex	.40	3.8	8	4	u10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Metrocar				5	3½	3⅛	3½	
3⅝	2½	MichGen			11	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
18	6⅝	MchSug	.20	2.8	242	19	7⅛	7	7¼	
7⅛	4⅝	Micklbry	.16	3.0	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅞	3¼	MidldCo	.20	1.7	8	2	12	11¾	12	
24⅝	9¼	MidlGls	.32	1.4	11	163	22⅞	21¾	22⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	6½	Miller H			10	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
60	48	MinP pf	5	9.8		z50	51	51	51	—1
4⅛	1⅜	MissnIT				19	4⅛	4	4	
54⅛	37⅝	MoPcR	2.12	4.0	6	5	53⅝	53¼	53¼	— ½
25⅛	19⅝	MitchlE	.12	.5	9	181	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
17¼	8	MiteCp	.40	2.4	0	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	MonMg	.44	6.1	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
30¼	10½	Moog	.60b	2.3	9	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	MtsGth	.57e	7.6	17	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¾	3⅝	MortonS	.32	3.9	8	19	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	MotlSM	.16b	1.3	8	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
21⅞	12¼	MtVMll	1	5.1	9	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
11¾	8¼	MovStr	.52	4.8	6	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Movielab			14	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		— N—N—N —								
10	13⅝	Napco	.20	1.3	9	13	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
7½	2½	Narda	.20e	3.0	14	17	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
36	12⅞	NatCSS	.32	1.1	15	50	29⅛	28⅝	29	
8⅞	4½	NatEdu	.12e	1.5	7	96	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
16½	6½	NtHltE			9	5	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	— ¼
4	1⅜	NKinney				108	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	NtParag	.48	7.1		559	7	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
14	8⅛	NtPatent				255	8⅛	d 8	8¼	— ⅛
6⅜	5⅝	NtSecR	.48e	7.4	18	14	6½	6½	6½	
7¼	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	3.0	10	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7½	4¼	NtSelmn	.20	3.7	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
12	7¾	NatwHo	.40	4.8	7	17	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
9¼	3	NelsLB	.66t	8.8	9	2	7½	7½	7½	
29⅞	11⅜	NHamp	.80	2.8	9	6	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Nldria	.05e	2.7	9	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17¾	13⅝	NMxAr	.07t	.5	18	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅝	NProc	.60e	6.0	13	212	10½	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
22	16	NYTim	.80	2.7	12	58	30	29¾	30	— ¼
17⅛	8⅛	NewbE	.50	5.1	7	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
35⅝	16¼	Newcor	1	3.1	8	48	32⅝	30	32⅝	+2⅝
4	1⅛	Nexus			27	21	u 4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ½
32⅞	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	2.6	0	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
5⅝	2⅜	Nichols	.30t	4.9	8	13	u 6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
2½	1⅜	NoelInd			16	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	2	Nolex				309	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
13	9⅝	Norin	.25b	2.5	6	7	18¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	2	Nortek	.04	.3	62	562	16⅛	14⅞	16	+ ⅞
5-32	1-32	NoAMt	wt			2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
25⅞	11¼	NoARoy	.20	.9	0	2	27⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
12¼	7¼	NoCdO			9	21	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	6⅝	NuclDta			20	69	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	18	Numac			34	103	26⅞	26	26	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2¾	OEA	.10e	2.4		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.8	0	14	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
14⅛	18	OhSealy	.72	5.1	9	94	u15	14	14	+1⅜
9	6	Oilolnd	.40e	5.2	6	3	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
30¼	15⅝	OnLine8	.24	1.8	12	21	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
39	19¼	OOkiep				z300	37	36	36	— ½
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.15e	1.3	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Ormond				203	u 5⅛	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
11	5½	OutdrSp	.20	3.0	16	13	10¼	10	10	— ½
5¼	1¼	OxfordFl			60	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	OzarkA	.15e	1.9	6	169	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind				26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜
18½	15⅞	PGEpfA	1.50	9.2		13	16⅜	16	16⅜	
17¼	14⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	9.1		2	15	15	15	+ ¼
16	13	PGEpfC	1.25	8.8		4	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1½
15¾	12⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	9.3		15	14	13⅞	13⅞	
29½	27⅛	PGEpfW	2.57	9.3		205	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
27½	23⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.2		19	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
30¼	25½	PGEpfT	2.54	9.2		125	28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
31	26⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	9.3		28	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	9.1		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
25	21	PGEpfP	2.05	9.2		15	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1
24⅞	20	PGEpfM	1.96	9.1		25	22	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	8.7		9	23½	22¼	23½	+1
27½	23⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.5		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
53	43½	PacLt pf	4.36	9.5		z380	46	46	46	+ ⅛
53¾	44	PacLt pf	4.50	9.5		z80	48¼	47½	47½	—3⅜
23½	12½	PacScie	.24	1.4	18	21	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ¼
6	4	Pantast	.30	6.3	10	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
5⅜	3⅞	ParaPk	.20	3.9	16	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Parsons	.25t	.9	9	16	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	PatFash			3	29	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			6	18	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
11	5⅜	PatoC	.50e	4.8	4	34	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
45⅞	13⅛	PebbIB	1	2.6	14	15	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
7⅞	5	PeerTu	.24b	3.1	10	21	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
19⅛	12⅛	PenEM	.70a	3.7	7	7	19	18⅞	19	
3⅞	2⅛	PECp	.60t	19.	7	46	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	13⅝	PenRE	1.25	8.1	9	1	15½	15½	15½	
5⅛	3¼	PenobS	.20	4.2	7	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2½	¾	Pentron			9	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
33⅞	23	PepBoys	1b	3.1	6	23	32⅝	21¾	32	+ ⅜
25¼	12½	PepCom	.48	3.4	6	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	7	Perini	.40	2.8	12	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
12⅞	10⅝	PetroLe			6	124	11⅞	11½	11¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	7¾	PhilLD	.65r	6.5	4	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Phoenix				51	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
12	6	PicNPay	.24	2.3	7	26	18⅛	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt			9	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	⅝	PioneerS				39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	PionTx	.20t		14	16	4⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8	6	PitWVa	.56	9.1	7	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
41½	27	Pittway	1.50	5.0	5	12	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ½
9¾	5⅜	PlantInd				98	9½	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅛	PlyGm	.30	2.8	6	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	PlymRA				0	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2½	Polaron				2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
16¾	7½	Polychr	.20	1.3	10	15	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
20⅝	12½	PrairieO			15	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
13½	10½	PratLmb	1	8.4	11	42	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅝	PratRd	.30	5.5	7	9	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
28	21⅜	PrenHa	1.24	4.6	10	150	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	PresRIB				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅞	7⅝	Presley	.62r	5.7	3	62	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
10	10⅝	Preston	.70	4.0	8	2	17½	17¼	17½	
25⅞	2⅛	PrimMt			19	55	14⅛	12⅝	13⅞	+ ½
12½	18⅛	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5	2⅛	PrdRE	.24	4.8		25	u 5⅛	5	5	
10⅛	3½	PrdBdg	.24	2.5	12	123	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	PrudGp				2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14½	6⅞	PulteH	.20	1.5	3	85	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
12¼	3¼	PuntaG			11	39	10⅛	18	10⅛	+ ¼
13	6½	Purpac	.06e	.7	20	11	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	Quebcr	.20e	2.0	5	78	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
18½	6¾	RBInd	.24	1.5	18	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	REDM			9	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	RET				53	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	5⅝	RHMed			9	0	12⅞	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
3½	1	RPS			11	31	u 2⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Rogan	.10e	1.3	23	18	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23½	11¼	RanchEx			6	10	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
17¼	13⅝	RangrO			44	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
32½	17⅝	Ransbrg	1	3.5	8	5	28⅞	28½	28¾	— ¼
4⅜	11-16	RapAm	wt			29	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅛	2¾	RathP				13	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
32⅞	13⅛	Raylnd	.40	1.8	16	11	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅜
5⅞	3¼	Reading			6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
16½	14	REInv	1.20	7.8	13	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	RlIncT	1.48	11.		7	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Redlaw	.25e	5.7	9	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	2⅛	ReevesT			31	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅝	5⅜	RefaTr	.18e	2.5	5	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
19⅛	15⅝	RemAr	1	5.4	6	45	18⅝	18½	18⅛	
10½	3⅝	RepGyp	.05e	.5	5	111	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
43	24⅝	RepNY	1.52	3.8	4	18	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ⅛
25	22½	RNY pf	2.12	9.0		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	16¾	ReshCot	.16	.7	18	42	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
69½	41⅛	Resrt A			44	1439	48⅛	45	46⅞	+1⅝
108	55½	Resrt B			59	z4900	65¾	61	63⅞	+2¼
7½	1⅜	RestAssc			36	17	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
13¼	2⅜	RexNore			68	13	10⅞	18	18¼	
8¼	2	RibletP	.12	2.0	4	36	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	5⅞	Richton	.44	4.7	5	36	9½	9¼	9⅜	
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			7	36	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Risdon	.40	2.9		67	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Roblin	.12b	1.7	5	8	7	6⅞	7	
14¼	11⅛	Rockway	1	7.8	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
33	24¼	Rogers	.20	.6	15	8	u33⅝	33	33	
8	3¼	Rossmr			4	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
6⅝	1½	RoyPalm			27	43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	Rudick pf	.56	6.0		20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Rusco			6	21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
6	3⅞	RBW Cp				18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19	16⅛	Russell	.48	2.9	9	35	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	— ⅜
31¼	21⅛	RustCH	.40	1.4	17	8	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
13½	9	SGL	.25	2.2	7	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	SGSec				0	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
3⅛	1¼	SMD			6	4	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP	.36	4.4	7	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	Salem	.30e	2.3	7	16	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5	2¾	SCarlo	.15e	5.2		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	24	SDgo pf	2.47	10.		1	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
30⅛	26¼	SDgo pf	2.68	9.9		4	27⅝	26¾	27⅛	+ ¼
17¾	12	SFrRE	1.20	7.1	20	4	17	17	17	
1	9-16	SFRE	wt			1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
23⅞	16⅛	SanJW	1.50	6.5	12	2	23	33	23	— ¼
8¼	5	Sandgte	.30	4.5	5	33	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3¼	Sargent			11	52	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	8⅛	SaundrL	.30	3.5	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6⅛	SchelbE	.56	7.6	17	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
21⅛	10⅜	Schoull	.80	4.4	5	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
4⅛	2	Schiller			11	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	Schrodr	.30	5.6	11	10	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	SciMgt	.18	2.2	14	1	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
36⅝	18¾	SciAtla	.20	.6	17	108	35⅞	35	35¼	— ⅜
21⅛	10½	SbdAM	.40	2.1	3	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
9¾	2⅞	Sealctro			8	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	¾	Seaport			10	0	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	4⅝	Seapt pf	.42k			z800	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5	2	SearsInd				26	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
14¾	9⅛	SeasnAll	.20	1.7	12	23	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅛	1-32	SecMtg	wt			102	1-16	1-16	1-16	
11⅜	5¼	Selas	.36	4.1	7	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
3	⅝	SeligAsc				14	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
8	4⅜	Semich	.20	2.9	18	3	7	7	7	
8¼	4⅜	Srvisco	.36	4.7	6	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
6⅝	3¼	Servo				1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	SolonCo	.45	3.7	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
8¾	6	Showin	.50b	6.3	9	26	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
8¼	1¾	ShellrR			8	22	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
41	15⅝	ShenanO				105	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Shopwell			12	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42½	24⅛	Showbt	1	3.1	12	62	33⅜	32½	32½	
27⅞	10⅝	Sierrcln	.20	.9	15	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
13½	6½	Slfco	.50b	4.1	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
11	4⅛	Sikes A	.10e	1.0	8	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
15¼	11	Siloinc	.30	2.1	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
16⅞	10⅛	Silvrcst	.37e	3.6	4	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25a	5.0	9	13	5⅛	5	5	— ⅜
13⅛	9⅞	Simkins	.80	6.5	6	3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
5⅞	1⅜	Solitron			25	233	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
24⅝	9¼	SonderB	.40	1.6	9	81	u24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅞
8⅞	5	SorgPap			23	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
16	9	Soundsn	.40	4.1	4	7	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
⅝	1-16	SoAltT	wt			6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10¾	8½	SoetCop	.80	7.9	6	2	10⅛	18⅛	10⅛	
13¾	11⅜	SCEd pf	1.08	8.4		19	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
18½	15⅛	SCEd pf	1.45	8.7		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
19⅛	16	SCEd pf	1.30	7.5		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
28¾	24½	SCEd pf	2.30	8.8		11	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23½	SCEd pf	2.21	8.8		4	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
94	79¼	SCEd pf	7.58	9.8		2	84	84	84	—2⅞
104½	93	SCEd pf	8.70	8.7		1	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
11	6⅞	SwFtoBk	.40	4.3	7	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	5⅞	SwtGFln	.40	2.8	8	114	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
13½	6¼	Spector	.10e	.9	5	20	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅞	Spectro			8	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅜	SpedOP			20	2	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer	.16	3.0	7	72	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ¼
11¾	3⅛	SpenFd			16	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
23¼	5⅞	StaffrdL			12	19	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ½
11⅞	6¼	StdCont	.30	3.0	6	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
12⅜	4⅝	StdMetl	.23t	2.0	17	42	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
25⅝	19¾	StProd	1.40	5.5	0	3	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ¼
21½	24¾	StdShr	.60t	2.2		4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.18	1.8	12	104	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¾	Stanwd			6	23	6½	6½	6½	
13⅝	9	StarSup	.76	5.7	5	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
11½	18	StarrtHo	.30	2.7	6	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
7¼	4⅝	Steelml	.24b	4.3		5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	17¾	SteenCh	.72	3.1	8	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	SterlEl				2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Stevknit	.14t	3.4	17	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18	6⅞	StrutW	.30b	3.2	13	87	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
5	3	SueAnn	.24e	6.2	16	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2¼	¾	Summit			13	14	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
13⅝	9⅛	Sunair	.50r	5.0	11	1	18	18	18	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16	.7	30	434	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
8½	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	4.7	6	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19⅞	12	SupFdS	.40	2.2	9	11	18	18	18	— ¼
16	11½	SupInd	.20	1.4	7	36	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅞	SupSurg	.24	2.4	8	15	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
26⅝	26½	Supron	.30	1.1	16	102	u27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
11¾	6¾	Susqueh			5	58	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	Susqh pf	1	8.2		7	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
1¾	½	SutrMtg	wt			6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	4	Synloy	.30b	4.9	12	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	16	Syntex	.70	2.0	13	763	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
33½	17	SyscoCp	.48	1.5	18	105	31½	31¼	31¼	
23¾	6⅝	SystEng			17	139	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6¼	TEC	.40	3.8	11	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	TFI			19	12	3	2⅞	3	
16⅞	10	TabPd	.20	1.4	10	16	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7½	TandB	1.70e	15.	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
14⅛	7¾	Tannel	.20b	1.6	5	45	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅛	Tasty	1.20b	7.9	10	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
3¼	¾	TechSym			15	82	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
9⅛	3	TechOp			16	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.2	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Tectrol	.30	3.1	5	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	TeleCm	.52	4.1	8	20	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
27½	17⅝	Telflex	.30	1.3	17	15	24¼	23¾	24	— ¼
21⅞	9⅛	Telsci	.52	2.8	16	119	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
6	1½	Tenna				25	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco	wt			368	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
9	3	Tenney	.41t	7.3	11	32	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
20½	14¼	Teradyn			14	141	27	26¼	27	+ ½
10⅞	8½	TerraC	.80	9.1	12	26	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
17	10½	TetraT			12	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅞	TexlAir	.16	1.2	7	28	13⅛	12⅞	13	
61½	50½	TxPL pf	4.56	8.9		z125	51½	51¼	51¼	— ¼
1⅝	½	ThorCp				18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2	Thorofar			11	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	ThreeO	.20	4.6	4	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
19⅞	11	Thriftm	.60	3.1	5	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
7	2⅛	Tidwell			9	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
50	43¾	TolEd pf	4.25	9.7		z75	44	d43⅝	44	
109	97½	TolEdpf	10	9.7		z20	103½	103½	103½	—1
14¼	5½	ToppsG	.28	2.5	6	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
17½	13⅝	TornCp	.80	5.0	7	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TollPet	.20	1.4	16	409	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
8⅛	2½	TotPet	wt			131	8	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅝	2	TownCtry			19	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
7¼	2⅛	TransLux			18	60	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3	Tredwy	.20	2.5	11	11	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
18	8⅜	TriSM	.60	6.2	5	23	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
17¼	7¼	TrieCp	.15	1.1	9	3	14	14	14	
9⅝	2⅝	TubaM				58	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
35¾	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	5.4	12	6	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
6⅛	3¼	TwinFr	.15	2.7	0	32	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
		— U—U—U —								
11⅞	9⅝	U&I	.15t		53	8	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3	UIP	.20	5.5	7	40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1½	UNA	.10e	3.0	7	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	4	URS	.32	4.1	9	24	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
4¾	1¾	UVInd	wt			330	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6¼	Unimax			9	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7¼	5¼	Unimax	pf			1	7	7	7	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.60b	4.2	9	4	14½	14¼	14¼	
3-16	1-32	UnBrd	wt			68	1-16	1-32	1-32	
14⅞	10¼	UnCosF	.60b	4.2	8	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			7	23	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	UNatCp			2	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	1-128	UNatCp	wt			6	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
16¾	9½	USBcpT	.45e	2.8	21	1	16	16	16	
17¾	10⅝	USFiltr	.28	1.8	18	91	15¾	15⅜	15½	
11	9	UnRltT	.81e	8.1	12	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	UnRltT	wt			12	3-16	⅛	⅛	—1-16
4⅛	2⅝	USRalum				44	3⅜	3⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15¼	12⅝	USRbR	1	6.2	0	13	u16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ½
12⅛	5½	UnitvB			19	29	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
5¼	3	UnivCig	.05	1.1	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16½	11½	UnivRs	.32	2.4	8	26	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅞	6⅞	Valle's			9	19	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ¼
16¼	18½	Valmac	.80	5.2		17	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅝
9¼	4⅝	Valspar	.28	4.0	7	20	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
2¾	2	ValueL	.01e	.4		40	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
16⅛	9½	VanDrn	.80	5.2	6	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
38¼	12	Veeco	.40	1.2	10	137	34⅛	33½	33½	— ¼
4¾	1⅛	Verit			4	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	21½	VermtA	.32b	1.2	9	2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
18¼	4¾	Vernitrn			9	141	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	15-16	Vertiple			15	163	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	
5	3	Viatech			9	2	3½	3¼	3½	
7¾	1⅜	VintageE			8	26	6	5¾	6	— ¼
12⅝	3	Vishay			12	16	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
7	2½	VisualG	.12	2.1	9	14	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
18¾	11⅞	Voplex	.52	3.3	6	8	14¼	16	16	— ½
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.10e	2.4	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
16	7¼	Vulcinc	.68	5.2	5	3	13	13	13	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅞	WTC	.10	2.1	26	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
18¼	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	4.5	8	11	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
3½	1⅝	WadelEq				2	3	3	3	— ⅛
18½	6⅝	Wainoco			15	35	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.60b	2.4	7	6	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
11⅞	5	WallcS	.28	2.9	11	28	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	10⅝	Wang	.06	.2	20	60	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
23¼	7¾	Wang B	.16	.6	20	213	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
17¾	6½	Wards Co			6	26	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
23¼	3¼	WarnC pf	1.05	.3		8	17½	17¼	17½	
3⅝	2⅛	WshHm	.07t	2.7	33	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	28⅝	WshPost	.60	1.3	9	41	46⅞	45	46⅞	+1⅞
3½	2¼	Welman			8	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	WeldTuA				1	10	10	10	
5⅝	3¼	Wellco	.25	5.7	12	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	WellsBen				20	3	2¾	3	
8⅞	6⅛	WescoFn	.34	4.3	7	2	8	8	8	
8⅞	4⅝	WslChP				21	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.3	6	16	30⅛	30½	30¾	+ ¼
18¾	9½	WstFln	.32	1.7	4	22	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
8⅞	4⅝	Whipany	.20	3.3		18	6	5¾	6	— ¼
8⅞	5⅛	WhitCbl	.40	6.5	9	7	6⅛	6⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6¾	2⅞	Whitehall			9	233	u 7⅛	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
¼	1-16	Whittakr	wt			3	3-32	3-32	3-32	
8½	3	Wichito			13	38	5⅛	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.0	7	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	WilsnB	.30	7.5	12	27	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Wincorp	.40	2.9	28	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Winkim	.40	4.9	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
53⅛	47½	WisP pf	4.50	9.3		z150	50¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
10⅝	3¾	Woodind			73	173	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
9⅛	4¼	WkWear	.36	5.4	4	13	6⅝	6½	4⅝	
15⅞	7	Wrathr	.05e	.4	33	60	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
1 7-16	¾	WrightH			138	74	1 7-16	1 5-16	1⅜	—1-16
26½	13	Wynnin	.48	1.8	9	59	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
16	10⅝	WymBn	.64	4.3	18	40	15⅛	14⅞	15	
		— X—Y—Z —								
17½	6½	Zimmer	.24	1.5	7	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
NIOR ANAGEMENT ONSULTANT	-	The World Bank	Washington D.C.	Univ. level deg.; ext. exp. (8 yrs.) in broad top mngt. consulting type of work; Eng. + Fr. or Span.	Ref. 79-6-08402(8), The World Bank, Recruitment Division, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington D.C., 20433, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 5-10-78
ROPEAN OMPENS. & ENEFITS MGR.		Digital Equipment Corp.	Geneva	General personnel exp.; fluent Eng.; int'l experience; consulting and mktg. exp.	Trevor Greenwood, Digital Equipment Corp., 12 Avenue des Morgines, CP510, 1213 Petit-Lancy 1, Geneva.	I.H.T. 5-10-78
EASURER	c. $60,000	Highly reputable & long established int'l bank.	Middle East	32-40; min. 10 yrs. exp. int'l money markets.	Norman Philpot, NPA, 60 Cheapside, London E.C.2 Tel.: 01.248 38 12/3/4/5.	Financial Times 5-10-78
IEF EALER	C. $40,000	Highly reputable & long established int'l bank	Middle East	Late 20's early 30's; Middle-East exp.; bkgd. of dealing in currency deposits & foreign exchange.	Norman Philpot, NPA, 60 Cheapside, London, E.C.2. Tel.: 01.248 38 12/3/4/5.	Financial Times 5-10-78
ROPEAN NANCIAL RECTOR	£11,000 + car	Consumer products.	London + travel	C. 30 yrs.; knowl. of Europe; MBA; commercial or industrial bkgd., pref. in cons. goods.	Ref. SDO, JSP Selection, 7-8 Market Place, London W1N 7AG. Tel.: 01-580 49 07.	Financial Times 5-10-78
ANAGING RECTOR	attractive + benefits	Subsidiary int'l company based in Switzerland	Africa (Engl. speaking)	European, 35-45, exp. manag. service comp. in Africa	8 10-118206 Publicitas CH-1211 Geneva 3	Frankfurter Allg. Zeitung 7-10-78
CHNICAL RECTOR		Subsidiary of German co.	Spain	Chemist or Engineer, exp. prod. Washing + cleaning products; Span.	Personalberatung Hans Herbert Heyermann, 54 Koblenz 1, Mainzer Strasse 61, Germany.	Frankfurter Allg. Zeitung 7-10-78
NGINEERING ESEARCH utom. Manuf.	Attractive	Major multinational co.	U.S.A.	Considerable exp. of liaising with Mktg & manuf. functions; Eng. + Fr., Ger. or Span.	Ref. FAF 577, PA Management, Bettinastr. 62, 6 Frankfurt 1. Tel.: (0611) 74 04 91.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 7-10-78
ONTROLLER		Important int'l company.	Paris	Over 30; D.E.C.S.; wide knowl. local tax & fin.; several yrs. exp. in acctg., U.S. rep. & fin. plan.; Eng., Fr.	P. Lewis, Boite Postale 263, 75063 Paris Cedex 02	I.H.T. 7-10-78
TERNATIONAL AWYER	Competitive + fringe benefits	Monsanto (Petro-chemical Ind.)	Brussels	30-35; 5 yrs. exp. pref. in int'l law firm or corp.; exp. dealings with East Eur. countries; Eng., Ger. + Fr. or Dutch.	Mr. J. Verfinden, Monsanto Europe, 270-272 Ave. de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels.	I.H.T. 7-10-78
TERNATIONAL ARKETING		Long established N.E. based firm	U.S.A., N.E.	1-2 yrs. exp. (U.S. or abroad); Bus. Adm. degree; U.S. citizen; major foreign lang.; travel exp.	Box ES-783, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007	Wall Street Journal 8-10-78
AWYER		Int'l oilfield services Co.		3/5 yrs. exp.; Eng. + Fr. or Span.; flexibility to relocate; willing to travel; int'l outlook	Ref. 2138, P. Lichau S.A., Boite Postale 220, 75063 Paris Cedex 02	I.H.T. 10-10-78
NIOR VEL ADER	Very High	Liquid Petroleum Gas.	Paris (possibly in Switz.)	Bil. Fr.-Eng. + Ger.; professionalism in the field; pract. knowl. of market & its tech., com. & fin. oper.	Ref. 476, SVP Ressources Humaines, 65 Ave. de Wagram 75017 Paris or Information Carriere: SVP 1111	I.H.T. 10-10-78
NIOR VEL ADER	Very high	Aromatiques.	Switz. (possibly in Paris)	Bil. Fr.-Eng. + Ger.; professionalism in the field; pract. knowl. of market & its tech., com. & fin. oper.	Ref. 477, SVP Ressources Humaines, 65 Ave. de Wagram 75017 Paris or Information Carriere: SVP 1111.	I.H.T. 10-10-78
TERNATIONAL ANAGING RECTOR		Multi-million-dollar dairy products production & mktg facility.	Far East	Seasoned leader; entrepreneur with strong mngt. skills; min. 5 yrs. mktg. exp. int'l market place.	Box ES-774, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78
TERNATIONAL STEMS ONSULTANT	$28,000 to $35,000	Multibillion dollar giant in its industry.	N. suburbs New York City	Int'l exp. in dvlpt. & impl. of common applications; review of Functional Systems Plans; etc...	Tom Kubiak, Halbrecht & Co., Inc., 201 East 42 St., Suite 1705, N.Y. 10017. Tel.: (212) 682 3333.	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78
TERNATIONAL ARKETING	Excellent	Leading exporter/distributor of grains.		Min. 5 to 10 yrs. exp. in export mktg/sales; int'l business travel; Eng., French.	Box ES-292, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78
T'L AREA ANAGEMENT uth America		Consumer products division.	New York City 20% travel	Previous in-market mngt. exp.; strong cons. prod. mktg. bkgd.; Eng., Span.	Box ES-732, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78

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The framework of international financial responsibility will be examined by Guido Carli, President of Confindustria and former governor, Bank of Italy.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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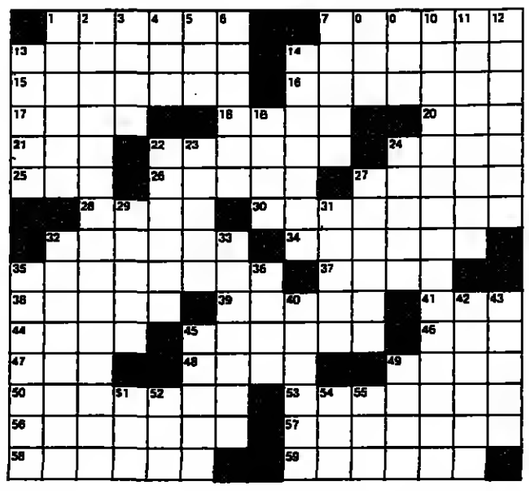
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Popinjays
7 Wrangle
13 Speech loss
14 Comanech asset
15 Extreme; rigorous
16 American wildcats
17 Recent
18 Classify
20 "Sea of troubles"
21 Give a leg up
22 Norway lobsters
24 Musical finale
25 Princess driven mad by Hera
26 Handel's birthplace
27 A founder of Impressionism
28 Four seasons
30 N.F.L. team
32 —— around (indulged in tomfoolery)
34 De Sade's thing
35 Having shutters
37 Tasty treat in Taxco
38 Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar
39 Sail in Salzburg
41 Thinker; brain
44 Moslem call to prayer
45 Asparagus shoots
46 Sgt. or cpl.
47 —— -pros
48 Backup men for Gladys Knight
49 Idi of Uganda
50 Interweaves
53 Coming down in buckets
56 Leaflike appendage
57 Nautical ropes
58 "—— the Truth," TV show
59 Has a phobia

DOWN

1 Twist, as a wrist
2 Thingumbob or thingumajig
3 Naturalness
4 Landing craft
5 Year in Claudius's reign
6 Of religious rites
7 Supports
8 O'Neill play
9 Lone Eagle's monogram
10 Mean business
11 Outer membrane of a jellyfish
12 Does an ushering job
13 Loser to Dwight
14 Hats
19 Leather-punching tools
22 Introduced in stages
23 More uncommon
24 Infant's ailment
27 General's display
29 Sam of N.C.
31 ". . . Pumpkin——."
32 Cling; grasp for support
33 Loathe
35 Most barren
36 Recondite
40 Reacted to a surprise
42 Tops in bakeries
43 Fireplace gadget
45 Incantation
49 Scottu forte
51 Pongid or mandrill
52 —— de sac
54 Item for a skiff
55 Suffix with press or fail

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MAORIO	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Mist	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Mist
ATHENS	24	75	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	66	Fair	MUNICH	11	52	Mist
BERLIN	21	70	Mist	NEW YORK	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	66	Fair	NICE	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	19	66	Fair	OSLO	9	48	Fog
BUDAPEST	21	70	Mist	PARIS	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52	Fog
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Fair	ROME	25	77	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Rain	SOFIA	19	66	Mist
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Mist
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Mist	TEL AVIV	31	88	Mist
FRANKFURT	17	63	Fair	TOKYO	21	70	Mist
GENEVA	11	52	Mist	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	13	55	Fair	VIENNA	19	66	Mist
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	13	55	Mist
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
LISBON	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Mist
LONDON	22	72	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS

B.C.

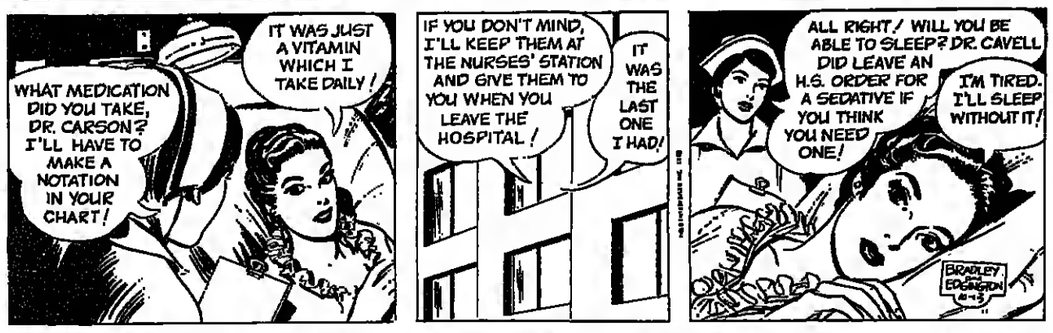
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SNAIE

EWTTE

LARNAC

NAVIED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Print answer here: "" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OAKEN WHISK ARTFUL MASCOT

Answer: Agitated where cocktails are concerned— THE SHAKER

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THE WORLD JUST DON'T WORK THAT WAY, JOEY. NOBODY EVER GETS SENT TO BED WITHOUT TAKIN' A BATH!"

BOOKS

THE DIONNE YEARS
A Thirties Melodrama

By Pierre Berton. Norton. Illustrated. 232 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE STORY that Pierre Berton tells so ably in "The Dionne Years: A Thirties Melodrama" is hard to believe, let alone take seriously. Certainly this mixture of soap opera, fairy tale, and Hollywood extravaganza seems to lack gravity and meaning, unless of course one credits the point that the Dionne family's priest made to his parishioners — namely, that the birth of the famous quintuplets was God's answer to those who had been advocating birth control. Yet the story happened and moved the world profoundly.

First came the incredible prologue — the birth on May 28, 1934, of five identical girl babies to a farm wife in the backwoods of northern Ontario. "The event can properly be called a miracle," observes Berton, a Canadian broadcaster and journalist. "The chances of a woman giving birth to fraternal quintuplets were 54 million to one . . . there was no past record of any quintuplets living more than a few days. But the odds on the birth of identical quintuplets — all developed from a single egg, as these were — could not be reckoned; there had been only two cases in all medical history. Nor, in spite of fertility drugs, have there been any since. One cannot compute such odds because the choice is random. Identical quintuplets are a sport in human genesis."

Then came the improbable first act — in which the quints survived despite the hysteria of their father, Oliva Dionne, and thanks to rum and enemas, and the commonsensical ministrations of the community's doctor, Allan Roy Dafoe. There followed the discovery of the miracle by the press and the promoters, who undertook quite unfairly to deify Dafoe and denigrate Dionne until the one had assumed the image of the perfect country doctor and the other had sunk in the public's mind to the level of an ignorant freak. At the curtain, the government of Ontario had interceded, and, in the interest of protecting the quints from commercial exploitation, had solidified Dafoe's position as the children's protector, had established them in separate quarters from their family's and alienated the elder Dionnes from their simplest rights as parents, and of course helped to promote the quints into a commercial attraction worth about $20 million annually to the citizens of northern Ontario.

All this Berton recounts with verve, amusement, an eye for the telling detail, and an unobtrusive sense of irony. He catches the atmosphere of the times with descriptions of everything from the chain-letter craze that overtook the North American continent late in the 1930s, to a list of the now-almost-forgotten makes of automobiles that trekked north of the Canadian border in such endless caravans. He achieves a sense of intimacy with his subject by introducing the testimony of surviving eyewitnesses of the Dionne epic. He even attempts to explain the enormous fascination of the quints, crediting a mix of heavy promotion, a need for diversion in the dreary Depression years, and the unusual physical appeal of the children.

Justice Triumphs

All the same, the story retains no more plausibility than an over-written farce. In the last act, justice seems to triumph. Through dogged public-relations work of their own, the elder Dionnes cast off their freakish images and emerged as plausible and mistreated parents. Their cause is taken up by French-Canadian nationalists eager to oppose the English-speaking guardians of the quints, and by a press grown weary of ridiculing the Dionnes as country bumpkins. By litigation and harassment, Oliva Dionne gets rid of L[illegible] and wins back the right to be father to his children. The quintuplets leave their special compound, move back into the family homestead, embrace Mama and Papa, and live happily ever after. The fairy tale ends, with organ music swelling.

Except that, in this story's epilogue, the princesses turn into sculpture maids, and the ugly toad of reality comes out from behind the greasepaint. The quintuplets turn out to have hated their parents and their lives, and to have said so in a book, "We Were Five," with extraordinary bitterness. Emilie dies of an epileptic seizure in 1954, Marie of an apparent blood clot in 1970, while the remaining three sink into obscurity and neurosis. Their lives were never fairy tales, we learn, and it is difficult to draw any reassuring moral. True, Alfred Adler, the disciple of Freud, had pointed out when the quintuplets were still children that they ought to have been separated and individualized, but by the time he said so their identicalness had become a national treasure of Canada and one might as easily have fragmented it as reverse the flow of Niagara.

Perhaps the world that embraced the quintuplets was simply crazy, caught as it was in the riptide of Depression and war. But it is hard to feel certain that they would have fared any better in another age. The only sensible conclusion one can reach is to acknowledge that indeed they were "a sport in human genesis," and to count on nature not to play such a trick again — at least not without sending along a set of instructions with the package.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

After Movie, Go to See The Book

By Lynn Simross

HOLLYWOOD — Okay, you've seen the movie. Now go see the book.

Continuing a trend that began with the first "novelization" of a movie, Hollywood has now given us picture books for grownups.

They are "Fotonovels" — produced from film clips and garnished only slightly with little balloons containing bits of dialogue. Both the pictures and the words are from the original, the scripts minimally for condensation.

Looked at one way, you could call them a lifelong rerun. But Fotonovel developer Herb Stewart Jr., 36, is not trying to make a literary mark, he'll tell you.

The movie books that Stewart has in print, along with 11 episodes of "Star Trek," derive from pleasant and popular films — examples are "Heaven Can Wait" and "Grease" — not from some of the more somber films of the '60s.

Fotonovel's biggest seller, "Grease," (starring, of course, John Travolta and Olivia Newton-John), came out in July at $2.50 and has sold 400,000 copies in the United States. Two years ago, Stewart knew nothing about publishing. He knew movies, because he was born and raised here and because his father was a film and television producer.

After graduating from the University of California at Berkeley, Stewart went to Spain and France to study classical guitar with Andres Segovia and Nadia Boulanger (he studied under a Fulbright scholarship, a French government school scholarship and a Prix Debussy). He spent 12 years at it, traveling and giving concerts, but there is not much money in playing the classical guitar.

In 1975, Stewart came home, determined to try his hand at business."

Fotonovel began with a chance dinner meeting with an aspiring Argentinian actor, Laszlo Papas. As Stewart tells it, both men were waiting for tables at a local restaurant. They decided they might as well sit together.

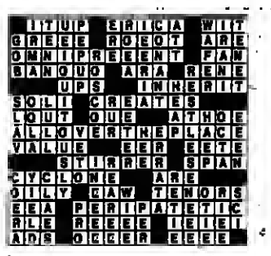
Both were familiar with the European and Latin American "fotonovelas," books using unknowns to portray characters in obscure scripts." Stewart and Papas hit on the idea of doing a movie or TV series in picture-book form.

"We went to Universal with the idea," says Stewart, "and said we wanted to put John Wayne in a photo novel. You know what this man there said? And this is a direct quote: 'You guys couldn't even afford to pay John Wayne's lunch break.' "

From that first refusal, Stewart "just kept knocking on doors," and finally interested Paramount in the project. The studio subleased the rights to all of the "Star Trek" episodes to Stewart, and the Fotonovel was reality.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South became declarer in an aggressive contract of four spades doubled, and West led two top diamonds.

South ruffed and led a low spade out of his hand. West tried an imaginative deception by winning with the ace instead of the jack. When he followed with a third round of diamonds South fell into the trap. He could hardly do otherwise, for he still had a real chance to make the contract by ruffing in the dummy and leading a trump.

If West had begun with ace-king of spades but no jack, this play would have brought home the doubled contract. But as it was West was able to draw trumps and cash his remaining diamonds for down four. If he had made the normal play of the spade jack on the first round of trumps South would have kept control by ruffing another diamond lead in his hand, going down just one trick.

NORTH
♠ 10 7 3 2
♥ A Q 5 4
♦ 5 3
♣ K 4 2

WEST
♠ A K J
♥ 7 3
♦ A K Q J 5 4
♣ 4 3

EAST
♠ 5 4
♥ J 9 6 2
♦ 10 9 8 7
♣ 9 8 7

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 9 8 6
♥ K 10 8
♦ 2
♣ A Q J 10 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 Club	1 Diam.	1 Heart	Pass
1 Spade	3 Diam.	3 Spade	Pass
4 Spade	Dbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

The Iceman Cometh From the Dodgers' Bullpen With a Sizzling Fastball

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 — Bob Welch earned a promotion to the major leagues five months ago, and a job in the Dodgers' starting rotation shortly thereafter, and a place in Dodger fans' hearts with his consistent poise under pressure, and now he has earned a nickname.

After he struck out Reggie Jackson on a 3-2 count with the tying run on second and the winning run on first, two out in the bottom of the ninth, to save a 4-3 Dodger victory in the second game of the World Series, he walked back to the clubhouse showing all the emotion of a man walking to the market.

"He's the iceman," said Dodger second baseman Davey Lopes. "There's something about the guy that's hard to explain. When he was out there, I know he didn't hear the hollering.

"He's cold out there on the mound. I can't really explain it. He does things at his age a lot of guys never do."

Brought out of the bullpen to face Thurman Munson and Jackson, the 21-year-old Welch got Munson to fly to rightfielder Reggie Smith, then battled Jackson in what must be one of the great World Series confrontations. On his ninth fastball, Welch won the duel and caused his normally cool, unflappable teammates to react like fans.

"It was unbelievable," said catcher Steve Yeager.

"That boy can pitch," said Bill North.

"Nothing fazes that man," said Lopes.

"He's just an ordinary 21-year-old who has a 150-mph fastball," said Rick Monday.

"What a performance!" crowed manager Tom Lasorda.

North watched the last nine-pitch showdown between Welch and Jackson from his position in centerfield and was still shaking his head 20 minutes later

"It was a classic confrontation," North said. "The best fastball hitter versus the best fastball. I looked at the people in the stands, looked all around the ballpark, and I said to myself, 'This is what baseball, the World Series, is all about.' That was the max. I was really excited. I would have been mad if Reggie would have walked and Bobby got Graig Nettles [the next batter] out . . . well, not mad, but disappointed.

"But Reggie's got nothing to be ashamed of," North added. "He fouled off some real good pitches. I knew Bobby wasn't going to throw a slider or a changeup, he was going to throw a fastball. Reggie can't hit the high fastball as well, and Welch didn't give him anything above the belt."

It wasn't Welch's first moment of glory.

In the regular season he was 7-4, with a 2.03 ERA. He pitched in many pressure situations, including perhaps the most important game of the season — Aug. 5, Candlestick Park. The Dodgers had lost the first two games of the series to slip 4½ games behind the Giants, in third place. Welch pitched a shutout.

"If it wasn't for Bobby, we wouldn't be where we are," said Smith. "He's definitely one big reason we're playing in this thing. To a man, we feel that way. He's been absolutely outstanding, as a starter and reliever. He's been in the pressure cooker right from the start."

Welch became a starter around mid-season, but went to the bullpen once post-season play began.

"We had plans to start him in the fourth game," said Lasorda, "but the situation changed that. You just can't plan too far ahead in a World Series."

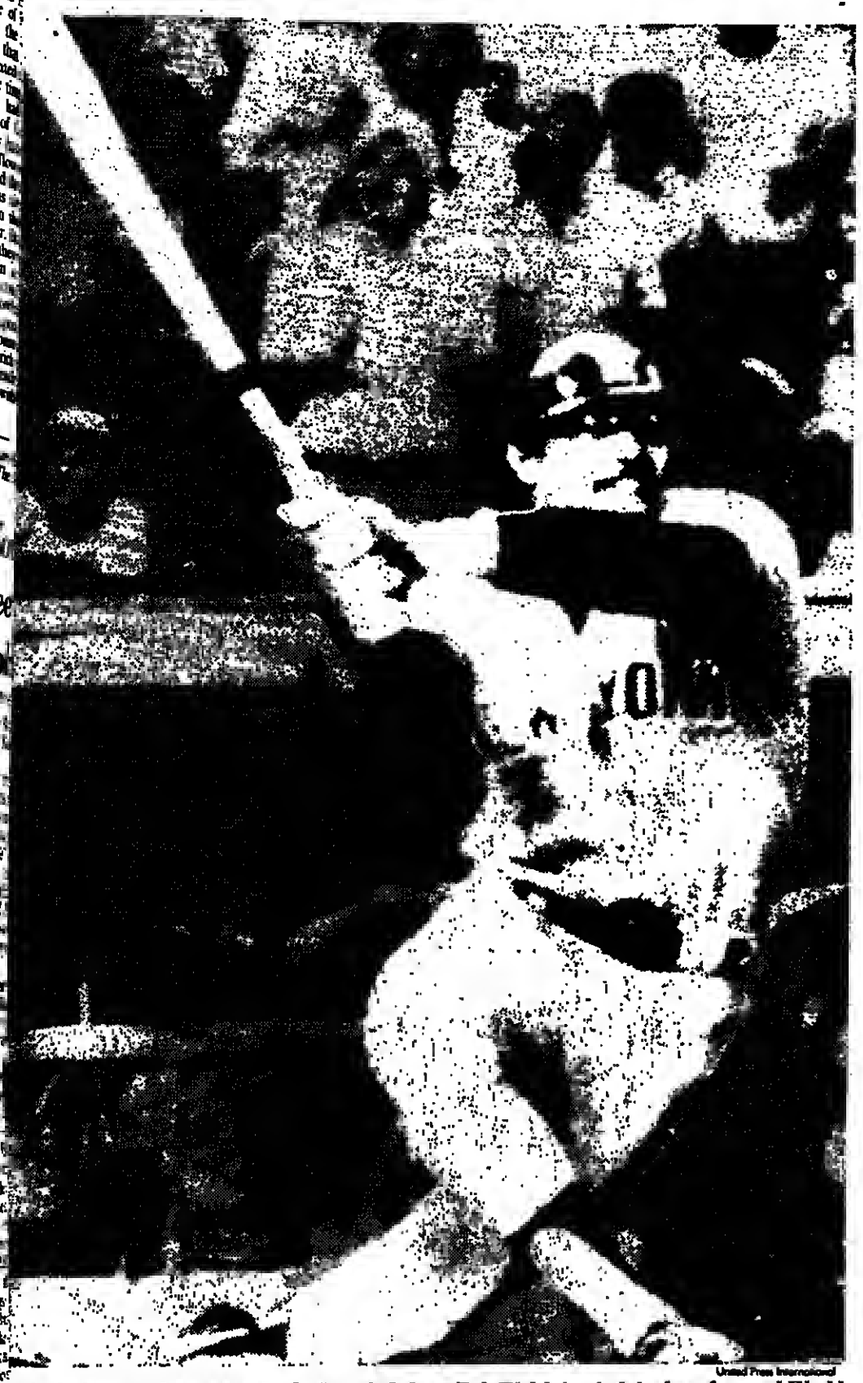
Each time Welch comes through in a high-pressure situation, reporters gather to find out how a rookie can be so cool, and they always leave without a satisfactory answer. Welch answers with shrugs and non-answers, possibly because he doesn't understand all this business about pressure.

"We've got a lot of veterans on this team, and I get to watch them every day," Welch said, fielding the same old question. "They're poised in what they do. That helps me. I hope to learn a lot from them."

"I've been in some tough situations before, coming out of the bullpen," he said. "I knew I was going to have to face Munson first. Tommy just gave me the ball and said to me to throw strikes. I just wanted to go after them and make them hit my pitch. That's why I went after them with my fastball. I threw all fast balls.

"I'm happy Tommy gave me the ball. I'm happy he stuck with me. I love him."

— *Los Angeles Times*



United Press International

Reggie Jackson corkscrews as he fouls a pitch from Bob Welch in ninth inning of second World Series game. Jackson fouled four times before Welch retired him on 3-2 pitch to seal victory.

Cey Drives in 4 Runs to Lead Dodgers Over Yankees, 4-3, in 2d Series Game

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP) — Ron Cey drove in four runs with a single and a homer, and rookie Bob Welch came out of the bullpen in the ninth inning to save the victory as the Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the New York Yankees, 4-3, last night in the second game of the 75th World Series.

The victory gave the Dodgers a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven series which switches to New York for Game 3 tomorrow night, when Don Sutton will pitch for Los Angeles against New York ace Ron Guidry.

Cey, who drove in the first Los Angeles run with a fourth-inning single, turned the game around in his next at-bat in the sixth. He drilled a 2-0 pitch from Catfish Hunter into the left-centerfield seats with two men aboard.

History Repeats

It was the second time Cey had tagged Hunter for a Series home run. He also connected last year in the second game of the Series. In that game, the Dodgers began their string of seven consecutive Series games in which they have hit at least one homer. That is two short of the Series record set by the Yankees in 1936-37.

Welch replaced reliever Terry Forster in the ninth inning with one out and runners on first and second. Welch got Thurman Munson on a soft liner to right field for the second out and then ended the game by getting Reggie Jackson — who had driven in all three Yankee runs — to strike out on a 3-2 pitch.

Jackson fouled off four pitches before Welch fanned him on a swinging strike, sending the roaring Dodger Stadium crowd to its feet in ovation.

Cey's three-run homer in the sixth put the Dodgers in front, 4-2, but the Yankees came back in their next turn at bat. Roy White's second hit of the game knocked out Los Angeles starter Burt Hooton, and Forster, who had saved the Series opener for Tommy John Tuesday night, came in from the bullpen.

3 Retired

Pinch-hitter Paul Blair tagged his first pitch for a double, but then Forster retired the next three batters — striking out Munson and Graig Nettles on three pitches each.

Sandwiched between the strikeouts was an infield grounder by Jackson that delivered the third Yankee run. Jackson also had driven home the first two New York runs with a third-inning double that staked Hunter to an early lead.

Jackson's RBI increased his career Series total to 19, tying him for 13th place oo the all-time Yankee list.

New York stung Hooton early and reached the right-hander, who depends on the deceptive knuckle-curve, for two runs in the third.

With one out, White singled and then stole second after Gary Thomasson — part of a patchwork New York lineup forced by injuries to three regulars — flied out.

Munson walked on a 3-2 pitch and Jackson then slashed Hootoo's next pitch into the right-field corner for a double. Reggie Smith had trouble retrieving the hit, and Munsoo scored all the way from first, barely evading the tag by Dodger catcher Steve Yeager, who lunged late with Smith's relay.

Hooter, the crafty veteran, pitched easily through the first three innings. He retired the first eight batters he faced, but trouble arrived in the fourth.

Nettles Saves Double

Bill Russell opened with a single to left but was forced by Smith. Then Nettles made a brilliant diving stop on Garvey's shot inside the third base line. His throw to first was too late to catch Garvey, but the play saved a double and a run when Cey followed with an RBI single to center.

With the Dodger Stadium crowd of 55,982 fans roaring in anticipation of a big inning, Hunter bailed out of trouble. On a 3-2 pitch to Dusty Baker, the Dodgers played hit-and-run, trying to stay out of the double play.

But the strategy backfired when Baker bounced to third baseman Nettles, who tagged Garvey and threw to first for the rally-killing double play.

Hunter protected his 2-1 lead until the sixth, when Davey Lopes — hero of the first-game Dodger victory — drilled his first pitch for a single. Russell tried to bunt but popped out. With a two-strike count, Smith singled to right, sending Lopes steaming into third.

That brought up Cey, the slugging Los Angeles third baseman who has hit 20 or more home runs per season for four years in a row and averaged better than 90 RBIs per season for the last five.

Hunter fell behind, 2-0, and came in with a pitch that Cey jumped on for a home run into the left-field bleachers.

That made the score 4-2 and set the stage for some of the tensest moments in World Series history.

First, there was Forster, coming out of the bullpen in the seventh to escape a jam. Then there was the drama of Welch's nioth-inning performance against Munson and Jackson, the meat of the Yankee batting order.

The rookie made just two pitches to Munson before retiring the Yankee captain. Then it was Jackson's turn and, pitch by pitch, the drama built as the 21-year-old — with only a half-season of major league experience — dueled with Jackson.

But Welch won the showdown with the third strike that sent the Dodgers East with a comfortable 2-0 lead in this Series.

Ron Cey acknowledges ovation after hitting a three-run homer to give Dodgers a lead.

Guidry Carries Yankees' Hopes

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP) — The spotlight, the pressure, the tension, and the Yankees' dimming World Series hopes rest squarely on the slim shoulders of Ron Guidry heading into Game 3 of the World Series. But his biggest challenge seems to be stifling a yawn.

"Well, I figure either they're going to win this thing or we are," said Guidry, his eyelids drooping. "We won last year, so maybe this is their year."

Guidry, the New York Yankees pitcher who has faced real pressure — snakes, alligators and such — hunting in the Louisiana swamps, seems to be taking his date against the Dodgers as just another night shift.

"I don't feel like there's any more pressure on me than usual," said the 5-foot-11, 160-pounder who won 25 and lost just three this season and added another victory over Kansas City in the American League Championship Series.

"Everytime I go out there, I go out determined to do my best and this is no different."

He appeared something less than distraught that the Yankees are down, 2-0.

"I think we'll feel at home, try a little harder playing in Yankee Stadium," said Guidry. "People are surprised that we even made it this far, and we're not through yet."

The hard-throwing left-hander from Lafayette, La., making his first appearance in this Series, opposes Dodger veteran Don Sutton, 15-11.

Rose Rejects Pact

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12 (AP) — Pete Rose, rejecting what the Cincinnati Reds called their final offer, said today that barring "a miracle" he would not be with the National League team next season.

"If the people who run this ball club have had enough of me, the grass is greener in other pastures and the only thing I can do is go to those other pastures," Rose said.

Rose said that the Reds' final offer "surprised me to the point where I felt they were saying 'we just doo't want you.'"

Reds' President Dick Wagner had offered what he called the largest salary in Reds' history.

World Series Box Score

GAME TWO

NEW YORK	ab	r	h	bi
White lf	5	2	2	0
Thommasson cf	3	0	1	0
Blair cf	1	0	1	0
Munson c	4	1	1	0
Jackson dh	4	0	1	3
Nettles 3b	4	0	0	0
Pinkela rf	4	0	2	0
Spencer 1b	4	0	1	0
Doyle 2b	3	0	1	0
Johnson ph	1	0	0	0
Stanley 2b	0	0	0	0
Dent ss	4	0	1	0
Totals	37	3	11	3

LOS ANGELES	ab	r	h	bi
Lopes 2b	4	1	1	0
Russell ss	4	0	1	0
Smith rf	4	2	1	0
Garvey 1b	3	0	1	0
Cey 3b	3	1	2	4
Baker lf	3	0	0	0
Monday cf	3	0	0	0
North cf	0	0	0	0
Lacy dh	3	0	0	0
Yeager c	3	0	1	0
Totals	30	4	7	4

New York	002	000	100—3
Los Angeles	000	103	00x—4

OP—New York 1, Los Angeles 1. LOB—New York 10, Los Angeles 2. 2B—Munson, Jackson, Blair. HR—Cey (1). SB—White.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
New York						
Hunter L,0-1	6	7	4	4	0	2
Gossage	3	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles						
Hooton W,1-0	6	8	3	3	1	5
Forster	2 1-3	3	0	0	1	3
Welch	2-3	0	0	0	0	1

Save—Welch (1). HBP—Jackson (by Hooton). WP—Hooton. T—2:38. A—55,982.

Series Line Scores

(Best of Seven)

Game 1

New York	000 000 330—	6	9	1
Los Angeles	030 310 31x—	11	15	2

Figueroa, Clay (2), Lindblad (5), Tidrow (7) and Munson; John, Forster (8) and Yeager. W—John, 1-0. L—Figueroa, 0-1. HRs—New York, Jackson (1). Los Angeles, Baker (1), Lopes 2 (2).

Game 2

New York	002 000 100—	3	11	0
Los Angeles	000 103 00x—	4	7	0

Hunter, Gossage (7) and Munson. Hooton, Forster (7), Welch (9) and Yeager. W—Hooton, 1-0. L—Hunter, 0-1. HR—Los Angeles, Cey (1).

Friday's Game
Los Angeles (Sutton 15-11) at New York (Guidry 25-3)

Saturday's Game
Los Angeles at New York

Sunday's Game
Los Angeles at New York, afternoon

Tuesday's Game
New York at Los Angeles

Wednesday's Game
New York at Los Angeles

Bears Save Page From NFL Scrap Heap

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT) — In the National Football League there is a time to leave for everyone, but few players realize when the time has arrived for them. So it was with Alan Page this week. The defensive lineman to be voted the league's most valuable player, Page found himself on the waiver list of the Minnesota Vikings at age 33.

By paying the $100 waiver claim, the Chicago Bears then saved Page from the scrap heap, and the oext uniform he will wear will be that of the Vikings' great rival in the tight race for the Central Division title in the National Conference.

One of the great pass rushers of his time and a certain Hall of Fame candidate, Page had lost his effectiveness for Minnesota this season, for the 12th in the NFL. He had always played on the small side for a defensive tackle, relying on his quickness to storm through the guards and centers on his route to the quarterbacks.

Like so many Americans, this athlete had become a devoted jogger, and his weight went down to 220 pounds, making him a relative flyweight for an inside lineman.

"I talked to Page about his running," said coach Bud Grant. "I know I felt it was hurting his play, but he said he was going to stand or fall at 220 pounds. Alan had many seasons of 100 tackles a year. That production had fallen off dramatically."

Page had no quarterback sacks to his credit this season and few tackles. He had none against Seattle in the last game, when the Seahawks ran all over the Vikings and won, 29-28. That was Minnesota's third defeat in six games, and Grant was no longer in a mood to wait on anyone, regardless of past glories. When the Vikings had shopped around for a trade for Page, they had found no interest.

Page's place will be taken by James White, 6 feet 3, 263 pounds, who was a patient understudy for two seasons. White was the team's first draft choice in 1976, as Page had been 10 years before. Time marches on in the NFL.

Page, a native of Canton, Ohio, and an alumnus of Notre Dame, was a moody sort who kept to himself. A law graduate, he is associated with a Minneapolis law firm. On occasion he had been a stormy militant, and only a week ago he filed a grievance against the Vikings over a $50 fine for being late to a team meeting.

In an earlier game this season against the Bears, he had been replaced for a goal-line stand by White; he had then refused to go back into action.

Page professed oot to be shocked at his release.

"I've seen enough crazy things in this league that I'm not hard-pressed to be shocked about anything," he said.

He also confessed to a certain bitterness about the Vikings. "They don't like individuals, on or off the field," he said.

The Vikings had other reasons to make a change, aside from Page's $100,000 salary. There have been four injuries to offensive linemen, and the replacement on the roster was a young offensive tackle, Bob Lingenfelter, who had been with the Cleveland Browns.

Page had never missed a game for the Vikings, playing in 160 straight, and for years he was the heart of the stauoch defense, the Purple People Eaters. Page, Jim Marshall and Carl Eller "met at the quarterback."

Marshall, who is 40, continues to start at right end, while Eller, 36, lost his starting role this season to Mark Mullaney but still sees occasional action.

Watson Sets Pace in Match Play Golf

VIRGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 12 (AP) — Tom Watson routed Dale Hayes Africa, 11 and 9, today in the 36-hole opening round of the World Match Play Golf Championship.

The score was a record for the tournament, beating the previous biggest defeat of 10 and 9 handed out by Gary Player to Jean Garaialde nine years ago.

Watson's round included an eagle, 11 birdies, and only a couple of bogeys and he was in front right from the start, when he sank from 10 feet for the first of those birdies.

Watson was 12-up on the 24th, but Hayes won the next two. Then Watson sank from 25 feet for a birdie on the 27th and Hayes conceded.

Led at 18

Watson, the winner of about $370,000 on the pro tour this year, played devastating golf to lead Hayes 10 up at the 18th hole.

Six U.S. players, including U.S. Open champion Andy North and PGA champion John Mahaffey, were among the 16 top match play experts who started in the first round.

The tournament is in its 14th year on the Wentworth Club's picturesque 6,969-yard, par-73 course. Last year, the field was enlarged from eight to 16. The matches are all over 36 holes. That means an endurance test for the two finalists, who will play roughly 144 holes in four days.

In a battle of the young giants, Britain's 22-year-old Nick Faldo, who beat Watson in Ryder Cup singles last year, finished the first 18 four ahead of Andy Bean; Lee Elder was three down to Isao Aoki of Japan, and North was three down against Simon Owen, the New Zealander who jumped into prominence by leading last summer's British Open field for most of the final day before finishing second to Jack Nicklaus. Ray Floyd was two up against Mahaffey.

Disappointing Putt

The morning belonged without doubt to Watson, who turned in seven birdies and an eagle to crush Hayes. He could have been 11 up after the first 18, but when shooting for a second eagle on the par-5 18th he missed from only 4 feet and had to settle for a birdie.

Severiano Ballestros, who stood with Watson as joint favorite in the betting, had a poor morning round against Mark James, who turned pro almost three years ago. James, all square at the 16th, just got his nose in front on the 17th when Ballesteros was out of bounds from the tee and eventually picked up.

Graham Marsh, the defending champion here, had a tough battle against Brian Waites, a virtually unknown Briton who admits he's just a club pro. Waites, the British tournament players champion this year, matched Marsh all the way through to the 17th, when a Marsh birdie put him one ahead.

Gary Player, king of the Wentworth course with no less than five match-play triumphs here, was trailing David Graham, another Australian who won the tournament in 1976, by two holes.

L.A. Approves Olympic Pact

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — The Los Angeles city council today approved an agreement with the International Olympic Committee, clearing the way for the staging of the 1984 Olympic Games here.

The council voted after rejecting a motion to delay a vote on the agreement for 30 days. The agreement frees the city of financial liability incurred in staging the games. If the expenses go over the budgeted amounts, the United States Olympic Committee will be responsible for supplying the additional money.

The question of financial liability was the major issue blocking the city's approval of the contract with the IOC. Los Angeles was provisionally awarded the 1984 summer games at an IOC meeting in Athens in May.

Soviet Union Romps Over U.S. In World Basketball Semifinal

From Wire Dispatches

MANILA, Oct. 12 — Center Alexander Belostennyi, scoring 22 points, led the defending champion Soviet Union to a 97-76 victory over the United States today in probably the dullest semifinal game of the world basketball championships.

The victory was the Russians' fifth against one loss. The defeat, which all but eliminated U.S. hopes for even a bronze medal, was the fourth U.S. loss against only two victories in the eight-nation semifinal round.

With both teams playing erratically through most of the game, the Americans took several six-point leads early in the first half, the last at 16-10, before the Russians tied twice at 18 and 20 and finally took the half, 47-37.

The Americans were unable to shake off errors and continually missed even from close range after intermission.

The Russians, who shot 66 percent from the field against the Americans 38.8 percent, broke to a 25-point lead, 73-48, midway in the final period.

A U.S. rally, led by Wayne Smith and Marvin Delph, pulled to within 16 points at 87-71 with less than three minutes to go. But the game again slowed down, and the challengers fell into errors.

Smith topped the U.S. shooters with a scant 13 points.

In other games, Puerto Rico crushed the Dominican Republic, 119-89, to finish 10th in the Championships.

The Puerto Ricans ran the Central American champions off the court in the first 10 minutes to lead, 36-18, and kept bearing down on their hapless opponents the rest of game.

Czechoslovakia routed Senegal, 112-82, to sweep the clasification round. The Czechs opened out in the second half after Senegal moved to within eight points at 61-53 and easily pulled away to 90-64 going into the last quarter. Czechoslovakia, the No.-3 team in Europe, finished in ninth place by topping the six-team classification round with five straight victories.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CHICAGO BULLS — Acquired Charles Dudley, guard, from the Golden State Warriors in exchange for future draft choices. Waived Norm Van Lier, guard.

KANSAS CITY KINGS — Cut Mike Evans, guard. John Kuester and Ed Ratliff.

NEW JERSEY NETS — Waived Phil Jackson, forward.

PHILADELPHIA 76ers — Waived Ted McClain, guard.

PHOENIX SUNS — Traded Dennis Awtrey, center, to the Boston Celtics for a second-round choice in 1979 and an undisclosed amount of cash. Waived Andre Wakefield, guard.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS — Waived Fred Steinfort, placekicker. Signed Tim Mazzetti, placekicker.

CHICAGO BEARS — Claimed Alan Page, defensive lineman.

DETROIT LIONS — Placed Andy Bolton, running back, on the injured reserve list. Reactivated Ken Calicutt, running back. Re-signed John Sokolosky, center. Released Willie Brock, center.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS — Signed Jim Mandich, tight end. Waived Alvin Maxson, running back.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANEERS — Signed Gerry Puetz, offensive lineman.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BOSTON BRUINS — Acquired Mark Suzor, defenseman, from the Colorado Rockies in exchange for Clayton Pachal, center. Sent Suzor to Rochester of the American Hockey League.

CINCINNATI STINGERS — Signed Eddie Gilbert, center. Released John Schella, defenseman.

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS — Announced the NHL had fined Glen Sharpley, center, $500 for being assessed a match penalty during an exhibition game against the World Hockey Association Winnipeg Jets on Oct. 5.

NEW YORK RANGERS — Sent Frank Beaton, left wing, to the New Haven Nighthawks of the American Hockey League. Sent Wayne Dillon, center, and Don Awrey, defenseman, to minor leagues.

VANCOUVER CANUCKS — Announced that the NHL has suspended Randy Holt, defenseman, for the first three games which he is scheduled to play and fined him $300 after two incidents in an exhibition game against the Edmonton Oilers of the World Hockey Association.

Vachon Allows Five Goals As Blues Beat Red Wings

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Rogie Vachon knows his opening performance wasn't what the Detroit Red Wings had in mind when they risked their pocketbook and future to sign him as a free agent.

"I'm just going to have to get myself thinking that I'm going to do it," the diminutive goalie said last night after allowing five goals on 14 shots in a 5-4 loss to the St. Louis Blues, his first game since joining the Red Wings.

"It's a new town," Vachon said. "I guess I want to do so well . . . I'm trying very hard to have a good start. I felt really good before the game. I didn't feel nervous."

Yet the Blues, rated perhaps the weakest franchise in the league, beat him at home on a late goal by center Garry Unger.

Vachon knows he disappointed himself, coach Bobby Kromm, general manager Ted Lindsay, and the fans with his poor performance. He compares it to the way the late baseball player, Lyman Bostock, felt when he opened poorly with the California Angels after signing a rich contract.

"Remember Bostock?" said Vachon. "He was trying so hard he just couldn't hit the ball at the start."

Myre Shines

Phil Myre, however, played like a million-dollar man. Despite being beat four times, Myre turned in the kind of performance for St. Louis the Red Wings thought they were getting when they paid free-agent Vachon $2 million to sign between seasons.

"The fellas played their hearts out — just like they played against Montreal in the playoffs last spring," snapped Kromm. "The difference was in the nets.

"St. Louis didn't belong in the same building as us. I feel he [Vachon] is not sharp. I saw him play for Montreal, I saw him play for Los Angeles, and I saw him with Team Canada. I just don't understand why he's not sharp."

Kromm said he would "have to consider it after tonight" when asked if he might abandon Vachon after one outing and switch to either Jim Rutherford or Ron Low Saturday night when Detroit meets Philadelphia.

"He's only human," said Unger, the NHL's all-time iron man with 804 consecutive games played. "He's got to work out everything and he's under terrible pressure."

Lindsay Under Pressure

The loss was also rankling to Lindsay, who is under criticism for other moves. Pierre Plante, the club's top performer in training camp, was lost to the New York Rangers in the draft, and some Red Wings questioned the decision not to protect him.

"Well," snapped Lindsay, "every team in the league had a shot at him for $100. We got $10,000 for him. If anybody made a mistake on him it wasn't us."

In other opening games, Chicago and Atlanta skated to a 4-4 tie, Toronto beat Pittsburgh, 3-2, Montreal defeated Minnesota, 5-2, Vancouver beat Colorado, 8-2 and Washington downed Los Angeles, 4-2.

France Arrests Harness Driver

From Wire Dispatches

GRASSE, France, Oct. 12 — Pierre-Desire Allaire, the top trainer-driver in French trotting, was charged yesterday with swindling and violating gambling laws, court sources said.

Allaire, who drove his horse Grandpre to victory in this year's 1-million-franc Prix d'Amerique trotting classic, was charged by an examining magistrate in Grasse and then taken by police to Nice prison, the source said.

Allaire, known as "the king of trotting," is accused of taking part in a race-fixing syndicate operating at courses on the Riviera. Sixty other persons have been arrested in the investigation of race-fixing, which police said could indicate that organized crime has penetrated the French racing industry.

Waves in Paris: Houseboaters Fighting to Keep Moorings

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — Katia Ehrmann is your average Parisian woman, in most respects. She is a working woman. Her husband Olivier is in the real estate business. Together, the Ehrmanns have a dog, a child and a two-bedroom home. The only difference is that the Ehrmanns live on a boat on the Seine.

The Ehrmanns and 80 other Parisian families who also make their homes on the Seine currently are threatened with eviction. In September, the Paris city council adopted a proposal to clean up and beautify the banks of the Seine by removing the industrial ports, houseboats and parking lots from the "historic center of Paris" and converting more of the banks into promenades and areas for popular amusement.

The proposal, drawn up by the city counselor Bernard Rocher stipulates that the houseboats will move to a "temporary" mooring on the Ile de Cygne, an island in the Seine which boasts the original Statue of Liberty. The proposal makes no permanent provision for the boats.

Called Squatters

The report calls the boating families "squatters" and says their homes are not entitled to be called boats. It says they visually pollute Paris.

In a press conference several days after the proposal was accepted, Paris mayor Jacques Chirac vowed he would "throw them out — to the very last one."

Although no date has been set, the hundred odd houseboaters are up in arms.

"We're not going to be pushed out," said Katia Ehrmann, a houseboater for two years. "They'll have to get the national marines to tug us. The people who live on these boats are normal families who work in Paris. Why shouldn't we have the right to work and live in Paris as other Parisians do?"

"The Seine has always been lived on in Paris," added Ronnie Townson who lives on "La Salamandre" near the Eiffel Tower and works at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Today, 80 canal boats huddle in small clusters along the Seine, hugging the quais and bobbing in the water at eight different locations. With their white lace curtains and riverboat decor, they create a pretty sight.

But trouble began last March when city officials began to consider a plan to bring Parisians back to the Seine. According to the report, released Sept. 8, only four miles of the riverbank out of 20 in Paris remain exclusively for pedestrians. Over the years, commercial enterprises, automobiles and houseboats have filled the vacant spots along the banks.

Chirac plans to give the quais back to the people by closing six of the ports in the center of Paris, banning cars from parking on the banks and chasing the houseboats away. More of the riverbank would be transformed into parks and promenades where restaurants and amusements would lure back the public. A yachting port at the southeast end of Paris would be built. Automobile traffic would be banned in front of the Insutut de France and the old Gare d'Orsay train station, two historic monuments on the left bank. Chirac has proposed an underground roadway there. Critics have accused him of reviving the left bank expressway project which President Valery Giscard d'Estaing killed three years ago for environmental reasons.

The river people deny that they chase strollers away. They say that Chirac's proposed commercial activities will kill the authentic life along the Seine.

"We bring people down to the Seine," said Katia Ehrmann, "Passersby chat with us."

"We perform a function, said Miss Townson, who has been living on her boat for eleven years. "We feed people's romantic ideas by being picturesque."

The people who live on the boats are a collection of personalities. They include American actor Sterling Hayden, several jouroalists and an English baron.

'Outside' Life

"We live much more outside," said Katia Ehrmann, a journalist, "and mucb more with the seasons. When the Seine overflowed last year we were cut from the shore and had to row to it."

"We see life from the Seine," said Anny Douy, a 37-year-old teacher who lives on "Alma" near the Ile St. Louis and in the shadow of the expensive restaurant La Tour d'Argent.

Miss Douy and her boatmate Xavier Esselinck, a university instructor, remodeled their barge at a cost of $30,000. A long living-room is decorated with modern couches, English antiques, a fireplace, even a television. The kitchen is equipped with a washing machine, an oven and a refrigerator. In the day, the sun streams in through three big portholes and a sunroof. At night, electricity generated by "Alma" feeds three Japanese lamps.

The water comes from a tap a few miles down river. It takes Miss Douy half a day to fetch it every six weeks.

In the daytime, Miss Douy teaches. She does her marketing on the left bank. In the evenings, the boaters often have drinks together. The community is close. At night, many retire protected by guard-dogs, though crime is rare. In the summer, they leave to explore the canals and rivers of France.

Tower Tourists

Miss Townson and her boat "Salamandre" are, like the others, rich in lore. "My boat was brought here after World War II by a member of the SHAPE command," says Miss Townson. "The authorities of Paris said 'Commander, where would you like to moor?' He replied, 'Oppposite the Eiffel Tower.' "

Miss Townson, who lives opposite the Tour Eiffel, says that she directs tourists to the *bateaux mouches*. "Or I'll call up the river police and tell them a body just floated by, which happened two years ago. And the local tramp sometimes goes over the edge. He was hauled up twice in the last two months thanks to me."

The river dwellers are insulted that Chirac does not see them as upstanding citizens. They say they are not squatters, that the Port of Paris assigned them permanent places. They agreed to pay taxes in 1977. But the port did not keep its promise to provide electricity and water because the city allegedly refused. If their sites are sometimes messy, the river people blame this on infrequent garbage collection.

"We're ready to listen to all suggestions," said Katia Ehrmann. "We're the first to appreciate the beauty of Paris. We see the Seine every day. We live with this river.

Floating Protest

The houseboaters are mounting a campaign to fight the mayor's proposals. Last weekend 20 boats, emblazened with tricolors and posters, sailed up the river to show Chirac that their "*peniches*" really worked. Soon, the Orgainzation for the Defense of River Habitation will deliver a petition to Chirac at city hall — by boat.

The publicity surrounding the controversy has brought more Parisians than before down to the quais to see who the boaters are and what their lifestyles are like.

"I don't understand why they're chasing these people away," said a curious Philippe Rolland, who came to the left bank to take a lot. "Boats have always been part of Paris life."

Observers who can see both sides of the argument hope that life can be brought back to the Seine by including the boaters in the plans.

"I don't know what I'd do if I had to leave," said Miss Townson. "The opportunity to move and visit the waterways of Europe is a whole way of life. You really meet the French, the bargers. It's a whole marvelous world."

Jane M. Friedman

Fighting boater Katia Ehrmann with her son aboard their houseboat, the Scheldezoon.

The Ehrmanns and 80 other Parisian families who also make their homes on the Seine are currently threatened with eviction. In September, the Paris city council adopted a proposal to clean up and beautify the banks of the Seine by removing the industrial ports, houseboats and parking lots from the 'historic center of Paris' and by converting more of the banks into promenades and areas for popular amusement.

PEOPLE: *At the White House, Ado about Musicians*

Not too many years ago, the Daughters of the American Revolution barred opera diva **Marian Anderson** from singing in their Constitution Hall in Washington because she was black. Tuesday the first lady will make it up to her. **Rosalynn Carter** will present Miss Anderson with a special congressional gold medal — honoring her "distinguished career, untiring promotion of the arts and contributions to the cause of peace.". . . In other White House news, the first family had a special dinner guest — "Saturday Night Fever" star **John Travolta**. Travolta joined **President Carter**, wife **Rosalynn**, daughter **Amy** and sons **Chip** and **Jeff** and their wives in a spaghettifest in the Carters' private quarters. Said Mrs. Carter's press secretary, **Mary Hoyt**, of possibly Travolta's most prominent fan, "Amy admires his music very much."

* * *

Actor **Edward Asner** will do without his cigarettes for 24 hours Nov. 16 when he leads a "Great American Smokeout" sponsored by the American Cancer Society. Asner, a heavy smoker since he was a teenager, has been named chairman of the program. He will also try to persuade other smokers to quit for the day.

* * *

Pierre Salinger, former press secretary to President **John Kennedy**, has become a "substantially full-time employee" of ABC television as a roving reporter in Europe. He severs connections this month with l'Express, the Paris weekly news magazine. . . Also in Paris, **Queen Margrethe II** of Denmark arrived for an official visit Thursday swathed to her throat in a fur-collared wool coat, only to find Paris sweltering through its warmest October in 20 years. The queen, also wearing a hat with a veil that covered her face, kept her coat on while she was welcomed at the Saint Lazare railway station by French President **Valery Giscard d'Estaing**. The Danish queen, accompanied by her husband, **Prince Henrik**, who is former French diplomat Henri de Montpezat, was the first head of state to arrive by train since **Queen Elizabeth** of Britain some years ago.

* * *

Secretary of State **Cyrus Vance** returned to West Virginia to his native Harrison County to dedicate a new school and campaign for a sen-ator, but the senator didn't show up. Democratic Sen. **Jennings Ran-dolph** was to accompany Vance to the dedication of the new Lincoln High School, but was forced to can-cel because of a debate on highway legislation in Washington.

* * *

In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania House Minority Leader **Jay Seltzer** criticized officials for ask-ing former White House drug adviser Dr. **Peter Bourne** to speak at a drug and alcohol abuse confer-ence. Seltzer said the Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse was "setting a poor exam-ple" by inviting Bourne to speak at the conference, scheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday in Hers-hey. Bourne, a 39-year-old psychi-atrist, resigned his $50,000-a-year post as **President Carter's** spec. health issues adviser in July amid allegations he falsified a prescrip-tion for an assistant.

* * *

The sirens wailed and the police cars rolled, all the way from the Longacre Theater to the New York Hilton, with the Broadway traffic wedged inside. It wasn't a raid, just a high-powered police escort for **Nell Carter** and **Andre Shields**, stars of "Ain't Misbehav-in,'" and **Ann Reinking** of "Dancin.'" They were on their way to do a special booking for the 84th Annual Conference of the Inter-national Association of Chiefs of Police. With them was **Mrs. Louis Armstrong**, wife of the late great jazzman, wearing a diamond-and-lace cast in the silhouette of the Manhattan skyline — the last Satchmo gave her before he died.

* * *

The race in Carson City, Nev. was too close to call, so the candi-dates settled it in the time-honored fashion of the casinos. They rolled the dice in a winner-take-all one-time throw. **Leonard Hope** turned up a six. **Marshall Bowen**, his opponent for the Democratic nomination for Storey County dis-trict attorney, threw a five. The shoot-out came after District Judge **Mike Fondi** threw out several ballots challenged by Howard, who trailed Bouvier at the polls, making the election a draw. But Bowen may prove a sore loser — he says he's thinking about an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court.

— SAMUEL JUSTIN

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